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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

VOL. XXVI NO. 112 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Congress President's Advice To Corporation

Follow Vienna's Example

SERVICE OF POOR, THE IDEAL PROGRAMME

Civic Address To Subash Bose

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress, was presented with an address of welcome by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday evening.

FIRST TIME

This is the first time that a President of the Congress has been thus honoured by the "Urbs Prima in Indis". Attempts made in the past to present addresses to Congress Presidents were defeated. The change in the attitude of the Corporation towards the Congress, synchronised with the change in the Governments of seven provinces.

CIVIC TRIBUTE

"In honouring you, Sir, we feel we are honouring ourselves" said Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay, offering greetings to the President of the Congress on behalf of the Corporation and the citizens of Bombay. The Mayor could not have explained the position better.

SUBHAS' ADVICE TO BOMBAY

Subhas Babu, who was very closely connected with the Civic affairs of Calcutta advised the Bombay Municipal Corporation to follow, as far as possible, the example set by the Socialist Municipality of Vienna. In civic matters the entire world was moving towards Municipal Socialism and he suggested that Bombay should move with the times. After all there was nothing to be frightened of about Municipal Socialism. It meant collective effort to serve the community as a whole.

While congratulating the Bombay Congress Ministry for its decision to introduce adult franchise for the purposes of election to the Bombay Corporation Subhas Babu suggested that other Provinces should take a leaf out of Bombay's forward march.

AT THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation Hall was decorated. All the entrances to the Corporation building were decorated and the main entrance from Cruikshank Road was not only decorated but "guarded" by Corporation peons and police. On either side of the stairs leading to the Hall were placed flower pots, while red carpets had been spread right from the portico to the entrance of the Hall.

Long before the arrival of the Congress President, the Corpora-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 4)

SUBHAS TO MEET JINNAH TO-DAY

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will meet Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League at the latter's residence to-day, Wednesday. This he will do after meeting Mahatma Gandhi at Juhu, immediately after the latter arrives from his Frontier tour. The meeting will take place at 3 P.M.

Interview To Journalists

Intensifying Extra-Parliamentary Work

The immediate necessity of a Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the various Provincial Congress Committees in the country to discuss the work done by the Congress Ministries as also to intensify the extra-parliamentary activities of the Congress, was stressed by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, in an interview to journalists on Tuesday afternoon.

TOWARDS UNIFORMITY

The Congress President acquainted the journalists with the work that was likely to be done by the various Committees of the Congress that would meet during the week in Bombay. According to him the Conference of the Prime Ministers of seven Congress Provinces was a very important one. This Conference would discuss the work that had been done so far and how far it was feasible to carry on uniform work in all the seven provinces.

Having attended to the immediate relief necessary to the

Continued on Page 8 Col. 6)

JAWAHARLAL LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will leave for Bombay this evening to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting there.—United Press.

PATTABHI FOR BOMBAY

MADRAS, May 10.

Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayya will leave for Bombay to-morrow to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.—A. P.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR PACT WITH U. K.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress replying to the Address of the Bombay Corporation on Tuesday evening.

A view of the Sheriff's Garden Party to the Congress President at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday evening.

Over 70 Killed In Pit Explosion

RESCUERS AND DOCTORS OVERCOME BY GAS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

According to the latest information, over 70 persons have lost their lives.

It is learned that 157 men were working on nightshift, when the explosion occurred, of whom 40 escaped with slight injuries. 46 were admitted to the hospital. Rescue teams, numbering a hundred men, stripped to the waist risked their lives in attempting to reach those trapped below. As the rescuers came to the surface with blackened faces, others were ready to take their places carrying tubes of oxygen. One of the first men to be rescued immediately volunteered to join the rescue party.

Doctors worked heroically underground and one was overcome by gas and taken to hospital. The explosion which was caused by heavy falls of the roof, took place a mile from the shaft bottom.—Reuter.

14 DEAD & 49 INJURED

A second explosion occurred after 27 men had been rescued. The authorities have decided to seal a part of Shaleseam.

The first explosion caused a heavy fall of roof and occurred more than a mile from the bottom of the pitshaft.

This is the second explosion in a mine in Duckmanton in the past two years. Crowds of relatives of the miners, firemen and clergy gathered at the pithead where the usual tragic scenes were witnessed as the injured were brought to the surface. Mine Inspectors from Sheffield Nottingham and Chesterfield descended the pit for the purpose of investigating the accident.

The casualties are now stated to be eight dead and 27 injured.

60 STILL ENTOMBED.

The casualties are now 14 known to be dead, 49 injured while 60 are still entombed at the bottom of pit.

Official statement declares that it is feared the deathroll will be much heavier.—Reuter.

MANY CASUALTIES FEARED

Rescue Brigades Rush To Spot: Explosion In Colliery

LONDON, May 10.

Many casualties are feared in an explosion which occurred at Markham Colliery, Duckmanton, Derby at 6-0 A. M. to-day while shafts in 890 deep shaleseam being changed.

Rescue brogodes and doctors have rushed from three nearby towns. The cause of the explosion, which occurred as 200 men prepared to ascend the shaft, is unknown.

Sixty stretches have been taken down by rescue brigades who so far have brought 12 injured to the surface, all of whom were removed to the Chesterfield Infirmary.—Reuter.

It is understood that the Sind Government are contemplating to remove the ban on the entry into Sind, of Fatehraj who was externed to the Jodhpur State after release from the Karachi jail.

Forestall Such Infamous Crime

Japan Is Out To Use Poison Gas On Large Scale, Says Dr. Koo

GENEVA, May 10.

Solemn warning that Japan has completed arrangements to use poison gas on large scale to break Chinese resistance on Shantung front and an appeal for immediate steps to forestall such infamous crime was made by Dr. Wellington Koo in a speech at the League Council.

Dr. Koo complained bitterly of League inaction despite its previous resolutions and hoped that apathy would be rectified in the interest of International Law and Order.

IN FAVOUR OF CHINA

In the meantime he said the tide of battle was gradually turning in favour of the Chinese and at Taierchwang last month the Japanese suffered the first major defeat of their military history. The myth that the Japanese Army was invincible was now shattered.

The afternoon's meeting of the Council which was scheduled to deal with Abyssinia has been postponed to to-morrow. At present it is considered unlikely that Haile Selassie will personally attend.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

Acquainting the Council with the Anglo-Italian Agreement, Lord Halifax said that they must necessarily react to the general sense of security not only in Europe but worldwide. It was a contribution to peace which was warmly appreciated by the French Government and the President of the United States. We claim we have contributed to the cause of International Peace and thereby strengthened the purpose which the League exist to serve.—Reuter.

M. Bonnet (France), M. Commenci (Rumania) and M. Kouradnicki (Poland), expressed their approval of the Anglo-Italian agreements. M. Litvinoff said that such an agreement may have important repercussions on all our problems and therefore he reserved judgment, but he hoped that similar solutions would be found for other outstanding problems.—Reuter.

Conversations Open At Delhi

LANCASHIRE DELEGATION MEETS INDIAN ADVISERS

Offtake Of Raw Cotton Guaranteed?

Demand For Quota Of British Imports To Be Fixed On Average Of Last 5 Years

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 10.

Friendly and hopeful was the spirit in which the Indo-Lancashire Conference opened its proceedings in the Committee Room of the Legislative Assembly here to-day.

SPIRIT OF GIVE AND TAKE

There appears to be a determination on both sides to reach an agreement.

It is not likely that until additional advisers, representing cotton and mill interests, who have been summoned arrive, serious issues will be tackled but what I am able to gather from outside sources is that Lancashire is prepared to guarantee the purchase of Indian cotton.

THE QUOTA

The figure mentioned is 750,000 bales in return for a quota of goods imported into India, which may be worked out on the basis of the average of the last five years or so. This may involve reduction in duty on Lancashire goods as part of the arrangement. The general extent of preference enjoyed by the United Kingdom on goods of all description is about 17 or 18 crores.

I am told that the London Board of Trade is prepared to bring it down to eight crores but my information is that Indian advisers were not on the last occasion prepared to go beyond three crores.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

As a result of the present negotiations, some agreement may be reached on this point.

I am told Lancashire is prepared to modify its demand as part of the general give and take. Fortunately members of the delegations are not unknown to each other as they spent several months together in England last year. They are, therefore, in a position to take up the thread of the old talks in a businesslike spirit and try to arrive at an understanding without delay.

ADVISERS TO NON-OFFICIAL ADVISERS

SIMLA, May 10.

The following will act as Advisers to the Non-Official Advisers during the Indo-British trade negotiations in Simla. They are expected here towards the end of the week. From Central Provinces, Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A. from Bombay Mr. S. B. Betigeria, Chairman, Cotton Sales Society, Dharwar. The Ahmedabad Millowners Association are sending their President, Seth Sakarlal Balabhai, and Mr. Narottambhai Hathisingh. The Northern India Employers' Association, Cawnpore, are sending Mr. C. W. Tosh. The Bombay Millowners Association are sending two advisers whose names at present are not known.—A. P.

DR. KHAN SAHEB

To Arrive In Bombay To-morrow

PESHAWAR, May 10.

Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, left to-day for Bombay by the Frontier Mail to attend the Premiers' conference.

"NEGUS" LEAVES FOR GENEVA

LONDON, May 10.

Haile Sellasie left for Geneva to attend the League Council meeting dealing with Abyssinia.—Reuter's Special.

HOLLAND CLOSES ITS FRONTIERS

THE HAGUE, May 10.

It has been decided to close the Dutch Frontier owing to the recent heavy influx of foreign fugitives into Holland. Two thousand Austrian Jews entered Holland in the last two months. Fifteen thousand German immigrants passed the Dutch frontier in the past two years, while since the Nazi revolution of 1933, twenty-six thousand fugitives have become residents of Holland. As Holland still has 400,000 unemployed, it has been decided that immigrants not possessing at least £1,000 cannot be permitted to reside in the country.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

TOLL OF MINE EXPLOSION

LONDON, May 10.

The official death-roll in the mine explosion is now 72.—Reuter.

THIRTEEN KILLED IN 'PLANE MISHAPS

LONDON, May 10.

To-day was disastrous for service-planes, thirteen deaths being recorded. Eight were killed in four accidents in Britain. Two bombers, one fighter and one trainer machine were wrecked, while five were killed when a French Air Force 'plane crashed at Lyons.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Canvassers on a monthly salary of Rs. 30 to Rs. 150 to secure orders for our patent medicines. Apply to "The Indian Trading Cottage (Regd.), Partabgarh, U. P. (10223)

Wanted: (1) a B.A., L.T., Maths. and Science. (2) Inter Arts trained teacher with History as special subject and Sanskrit second language. Apply before 20th May to the Honorary Secretary, The South Indian Education Society, Matunga (G.I.P.), Bombay 19. (8511)

Wanted experienced graduate and undergraduate teachers S.T.C. preferred. Apply immediately to Principal, Seth Madhavdas Amersey High School, Andheri (Bombay Suburb). (10207)

Wanted a graduate teacher, knowing Persian. Apply sharp with pay and testimonials if any. Manager, A. V. School. Bodhan, via Station Kim, Dist. Surat. (10204)

Wanted: Smart educated young men to collect photographs and biographies and secure orders from respectable persons for "The States, Estates and Who's Who in India." Liberal Terms. Apply: Imperial Publishing Co., Post Box 250, Lahore. (10205)

Guardian of India Insurance Company invites applications from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen as probationers in the field service on a monthly salary and commission. Apply Box No. 8457. "Bombay Chronicle."

With investment of Re. 1 earn Rs. 3 per day. For particulars send two anna stamps, P. O. Box No. 5532, Bombay, 14. (10197)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Trained Austrian Governess and Nurse at present Baghdad desires situation India. Good references. Write, Bacher C|o Dr. Stacey Northgate, Baghdad. (10217)

62. TO BE LET

To sublet a furnished office room in Apollo Street, use of telephone and peon. Apply Box No. 10208 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

Applications for the following posts are invited:—

S. L. D. ARTS COLLEGE
1. Professor of Economics
2. Assistant Professor of French
3. Qualified Physical Instructor.

H. L. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
1. Professor of English to teach Commercial English.
2. Professor of Banking
3. Assistant Professor of Accountancy.

In both the Colleges Professors' Grade is 200—25|2—300.

Assistant Professors' Grade is 100—20|2—200.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience if any should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad so as to reach him on or before the 20th May.

J. H. DIVAN,
Secretary.
(8503)

52. TO BE LET.

To Let from 1st June, 2nd floor, five rooms, South-West, Nanabhoy Lodge, 558, Hormusjee Adenwalla Road, Dadar. Rent Rs. 95. Apply Dr. Meherbai Khareghat, Petit House, Gowalia Tank. (R10199)

68. FLATS TO LET

Flats To Let—Three and six room modern flats, cheap rents, "Frenny Terraces," Wodehouse Road, Colaba, tram and bus convenience, apply second floor. (10198)

75. UPCOUNTRY HOUSE WANTED

Karwar—Furnished cottage for 2 weeks for Parsi family wanted. What rent? Box No. 10184 "Bombay Chronicle".

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10218 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Kalkadevi Shorthand, Typewriting Institution is open in May Vacation. Apply for enrolment, above Swiss India Watch Co., Princess Street. (10221)

336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

Tailoring Shop with Stocks and Furniture in best locality is to be sold or leased as Owner cannot attend owing to ill health. Apply Box No. 501, "Bombay Chronicle"

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Special Vacation Classes in Bookkeeping and Accountancy for 1939 Examinations. Enrol immediately to be well prepared. Apply for free prospectus at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Trafford House, Prescott Road, Bombay. (10211)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted a Loan or a Financial Partner for a profitable going concern. Apply Box No. 10220, "Bombay Chronicle."

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Silk Shirts for ordinary use, each Rs. 1-4; Silk Shirts (for sports) each Rs. 2; Silk Shirts for Office use, each Rs. 2-10; Silk shirts for officers (superior quality), each Rs. 3-8 Postage charged and packing free. Lucky Store, 235, Frere Road, Post Box No. 47, Bombay. (10213).

Public Notices

P. W. D.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Office of the undersigned on Wednesday the 18th May, 1938, upto 4 P. M. (S.T.) for the following works:—

(1) Providing tiled dado and tandur flooring to Surgical Wards, J. J Hospital, Bombay. Rs 4,800/-

(2) Improvements to the Students' Hostel, Grant Medical College, Bombay. Rs. 4,900/-

Full particulars and copies of tender forms may be obtained from:—

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
PRESIDENCY,
P.W.D., Bombay.
(8516)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Plumbing & Sanitary work to be carried to the building on Plot No. I Back Bay Reclamation for THE LALJI NARANJI MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Copies of specification and tender forms can be had from the office of the undersigned during office hours on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy.

SEALED TENDERS will be accepted upto 4-0 P. M. (S. T.) on 20th May 1938.

The Owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender

Messrs. MASTER SATHE & BHUTA,
F.A., A.R.I.B.A.,
Chartered Architects,
34-38, Hamam Street
Fort, BOMBAY.
(8515)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the right, title and interest of Messrs. Jethabhai Jeevan & Co., doing business in Bombay have been assigned to me as from 1st May, 1938. All persons having any claim against the said Messrs. Jethabhai Jeevan & Co., upto 30th April, 1938, are hereby informed to submit all their claims to Mr. Jethabhai Jeevan Kotak at 8 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or to his Advocate Mr. V. C. Dave at Shree Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, before 15th May 1938. I shall not be responsible for any such claims after the date.

PRAGJI JEEVAN KOTAK.

(8514)

THE SOUTH INDIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of loss of Policy numbered 333 in the above Company on the life of Mr. Deole Venkatrao Rama Rao of Bandra Municipality a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection, if any, is lodged with us within one month from this date.

K. C. PANDALAI & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Madras, 7th May, 1938.
(8512)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT (1) JUNCTION OF CHARNI ROAD & GIRGAUM ROAD; (2) NIGDEWARI LANE AND (3) PROCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. V. Gokhale & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on a/c and at the risk of Deodutt Damodar Mantri the Mortgagor Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction.

(1) Junction of Charni Road & Girgaum Road on Saturday the 11th June 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

(2) Nigdewari Lane on Wednesday the 15th June 1938 at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.)

(3) Proctor Street on Saturday the 18th June 1938 at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) respectively on the premises.

First Property above referred to. All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land with dwelling house admeasuring about 214 sq. yards. Ward No. 317 (1 & 2) St. Nos. 115-117-119-121.

Second Property above referred to. All that piece of Pension Tax Tenure land with dwelling house admeasuring about 204 sq. yds,. in D Ward No. 996 and St. No. 24.

Third Property above referred to. All that piece of land with dwelling house admeasuring about 477 sq. yds. in D Ward No. 1815 (1) and St. No. 50.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. M. V. Gokhale & Co 7, Oak Lane. Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Public Notices

RUNNING OF THE "DECCAN QUEEN."

FRIDAY, the 13th May, 1938, being a Public Holiday, (Id-E-Milad), the "DECCAN QUEEN" will run from Bombay to Poona on THURSDAY 12th May and return from Poona on Friday, the 13th May. It will run as usual on Friday the 13th evening and return on Monday the 16th morning.

G. I. P.
(8513)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT GHORUPDEV ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Attorneys for The Official Trustee of Bombay, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 15th day of November 1937, passed in the Suit No. 1675 of 1937 (O. S.) in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay O. O. C. J. (Bai Premabai wife of A. R. Date, Plaintiff vs. The Official Trustee of Bombay and another, Defendants), sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Properties on FRIDAY, the 20th day of May, 1938 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). on the Premises

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of Foras land with the dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the East side of Ghorupdev Road containing by admeasurement 1,264 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 740 of Mazgaon Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7952 (1) and 7952 (2) 7953 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 135 E, 8a, 9 and 9a and bounded on the North partly by the private passage in common with the adjoining properties and partly by the property of Ratansi Hirji Bhojraj and others; on the East partly by the property of the Indian Vegetable Products Ltd. and partly by the Connaught Cross Road; on the South partly by the property of the Bombay Municipality and partly by the strip of land contracted to be sold by the Vendor to Ratansi Hirji Bhojraj and partly by the property of Ratansi Hirji Bhojraj and others; and on the West partly by the property of Ratansi Hirji Bhojraj and others; partly by the property of Bai Rabiabai daughter of Ahmedkhan Sultankhan and wife of Hassan Yarkhan partly by the private passage in common with the adjoining properties and partly by the property of Ratansi Hirji Bhojraj and others.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of Fazandari land (the tenure of the Fazandar being Foras) with the dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the East side of Ghorupdev Road containing by aameasurement 171 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 743 of Mazgaon Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7961 and Street No. 133a and bounded on or towards the South and East and North by the property of Ratansi Hirji Bhojraj and others and on or towards the West partly by the property of Narsidas Chhabildas and partly by the property of Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co. Attorneys for the Official Trustee of Bombay, at No. 60, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.

HUNS PICTURES'

"JWALA"

Starring:

CHANDRA MOHAN, RATNAPRABHA, ASHALATA, WINAYAK.

THE GREATEST LOVE IS THE MOTHER'S LOVE FOR HER CHILD

The Great Film, depicting this divine sentiment IS BOMBAY TALKIES'

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THE GREATEST STAR OF INDIAN FILMDOM:

DEVIKA RANI

WITH

ASHOK KUMAR

DO NOT MISS THIS PICTURE —FOR YOU DON'T SEE SUCH A PICTURE MORE THAN ONCE!

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GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S GREAT STORY OF LOVE'S STRUGGLE AGAINST THE FORCES OF AN OPPRESSIVE SOCIETY.
Featuring: BIMLA KUMARI, ASHRAF KHAN, NANDREKER and Others.

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who wrote the story of— "DUNIYA-NA-MANE?", has also produced the story and scenario of

"DHRUV – KUMAR"

SHALINI CINETONE'S

ennobling tale of the boy who made himself Immortal.

Daily: 5, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

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"GOPAL KRISHNA"

The PRABHAT Touch to Shri Krishna

Starring:—

SHANTA APTE

RAM MARATHEY PARASHARAM, SHANKER.

Directed by:

V. DAMLE & S. FATEHLAL

Travancore State Against Responsible Government?

NOTHING OBJECTIONABLE IN IDEAL OF STATE CONGRESS

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail.)

Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, President, Travancore State Congress has issued the following statement:—

I have read Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's statement on the Travancore State Congress, issued to the Press on April 30. Evidently he has not been correctly informed of the facts relating to the origin, constitution and composition of the State Congress.

The State Congress was formed after the A. I. C. C. had passed its resolution regarding the States, though before the Congress Session at Haripura it formally dealt with the matter. It is absolutely untrue to say that the State Congress is largely the old Samyuktha Party of Travancore. The State Congress is a non-communal Organisation, independent of all Communal Organisations. The Samyuktha Party—by which Dr. Pattabhi evidently means the Joint Political Congress—was composed of Christians, Ezhavas and Muslims only. The members of the State Congress are drawn from all communities, the Nairs, the Brahmins, the Vellalas and the other Hindu sections, and also Christians, Ezhavas and Muslims. The President and one of the two Joint Secretaries and many of the members of the Working Committee are persons belonging to communities other than the Samyukta Communities. The fact that among the members of the State Congress there are Christians, Ezhavas and Muslims can by no means make the Congress a Samyukta Organisation.

NOTHING OBJECTIONABLE.

The demand and agitation for Responsible Government is not a new thing in Travancore. The people have been agitating for it for the last quarter of a century. The State People's Committee was an organisation brought into existence for this purpose under whose auspices the South Indian States' Peoples' Conference was held at Trivandrum in January 1929 under the Presidency of Sir M. Visweswarayya. An Organisation called the Travancore State Congress was formed for the same purpose in 1930 and the present State Congress is only virtually a revival of the body. It is incorrect to say that the State Congress counts on its rolls only a few who are Congressmen. The fact is that many Congressmen in Travancore, among whom are some who actively participated in the Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience Movements in British India are active members in the State Congress. It has also to be mentioned in this connection that after the Haripura Session, the Travancore Committee of the Indian National Congress met and resolved by an overwhelming majority to suspend the activities of that Committee in view of the formation of the State Congress and appealed to all to join and support the State Congress. These facts will make it plain that there is nothing objectionable in the principles and ideals of the State Congress which stands for the attainment of Responsible Government on the basis of adult suffrage with safeguards for the protection of minority interests. The Constitution of the State Congress closely follows that of the Indian National Congress.

TRAVESTY OF TRUTH.

It may be mentioned that as a result of the agitation by the Joint Political Congress, the Government have passed rules providing for representation of various communities in the Public Service as well as in the Legislature. These rules are in force in Travancore in the same way as similar rules are in force in the British Indian Provinces and in certain Indian States. It is well-known that Congress Ministries are working such arrangements to satisfy communal claims. At present there is no agitation in the State for communal preferences. It is a clear travesty of truth to say that it is because the State Congress has pinned its faith in Communalism, the Travancore Government has come into conflict with it. It is surprising that Dr. Pattabhi has allowed himself to be misled into this error. Government is opposed to Responsible Government at such.

The State Congress hope that such misconceptions will not gain currency or stand in the way of the movement for Responsible Government in Travancore.

SPECIAL SHOW For LADIES TO-DAY at 2 p. m.

THE SUCCESS of the SEASON:

DAUGHTER OF THE HIMALAYAS

Directed By: M. BHAVNANI

ENAKSHI RAMARAO, M.A., in CHIEF Role

TO-DAY: ZANANA SHOW: AT 2 P M.

AT

KRISHNA

CINEMA :::: DUBASH THEATRE

Daily: 5-30, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

THE BROADWAY

Kingsway; Khodadad Circle; DADAR

From TO-DAY till FRIDAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Thrill packed adventure with a GIRL SPY!

"THE GIRL from SCOTLAND YARD"

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

NEXT SATURDAY: "LOVE ON TOP"

MINERVA

TALKIES .... LAMINGTON RD.

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

NEW THEATRES'

"PRESIDENT"

Starring:—

KAMLESH KUMARI, SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI

KUNKU

Prabhat's First Social

PLAZA

TIME AS USUAL.

ORGANISATION OF POOR PEASANTS'

DEHRA DUN, (By Mail.)

"To secure high-salaried posts is never the aim of "Swaraj". That may be the motive-power behind the selfish ambitions of handful of people. Swaraj, however, is totally different; it is the Swaraj, which enables 35 crores of hungry and naked people of the country to get their bread and clothes and ensure to them peace and happiness," declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the open session of the Garhwal Political Conference held at Srinagar.

After addressing the gathering at the political conference Panditji again addressed a mass meeting of the Garhwalis at Pauri, the headquarters of the district, where an address of welcome was presented to him by the Garhwal district board. At Srinagar also Pandit Nehru received an address of welcome from the town committee. In the course of his hurricane tour Panditji addressed half a dozen meetings at different places in the interior. Crowds of Garhwalis, who had the first opportunity of their life to see Panditji, flocked to the places, through which Panditji passed and greeted him and his sister with shouts of Bharat-mata-ki-jai and Jawaharlal-ki-jai.

Addressing the Garhwalis at Srinagar Panditji said that the Congress was an organization of the poor peasants. The formation of Congress cabinets in provinces did not mean the dawn of Swaraj. It was not even a part of it. It was true that there had been some acquisition of power from which they should derive some advantage. It was with this object in view that the Congress had accepted offices. The real battle of Swaraj was outside for which every son of the soil should be prepared.

After tracing the political history of the country during the last 20 years since the time Mahatma Gandhi came into prominence and power, he said that the province could derive great benefit from Garhwal. The cultivation and research of medicinal herbs should be conducted on scientific lines. It could help in relieving poverty, and unemployment. Lack of organisation was a great handicap and it was therefore essential that all should be organised and come under the Congress flag.

Panditji deplored the condition of Harijans in Garhwal and advised the Garhwalis to free the Harijans from the bondage of slavery and give them independence and treat them as their own brethren.

—A. P.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutt. Mail Nagpur)	7 40	17 45
Calcutt Mail Chheokin	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona East (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 30 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee. Bulsar	9 15 (Mon)	15 50 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10 58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	22 25
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Late hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 p.m on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals Monday and Thursday at 1-55 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

Latest hour of posting at G. P. O.:—Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.

Departure: Wednesday and Friday 6-30 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Departures: Monday Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR.

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday Saturday 7-15 a.m

KASTURI PILLS

Restores Lost Manhood thickens the vital fluid stops urethral discharge and increases retentive power to a great extent. Price Rs. 2 only.

HAKIM M. S. ZAMAN,
42, Dharamtolla Street, P. O. Box 8905, Calcutta.

PORT TRUST'S ACTING CHAIRMAN

A Surprise Appointment

A GREAT SENSATION HAS BEEN CREATED IN THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST ON THE ACTING APPOINTMENT OF ITS CHAIRMAN FOR ONE MONTH.

It appears Mr. G. E. Bennett, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, went on leave for one month. The Board of Trustees were not informed of his going on leave till the last moment when he sprang a surprise upon them at one of the meetings last month, saying that he intended going on leave. The Trustees did not take notice of what Mr. Bennett said then, as they thought, prior to his going on leave, Mr. Bennett would take them into confidence and intimate to them regarding his successor.

AT ANY RATE, THEY REMAINED UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT THE POST OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST, WHICH WAS HITHERTO HELD BY DISTINGUISHED MEN LIKE SIR G. WILES AND THE LATE SIR WALTER HUGHES AND MR. W. H. NEILSON, WOULD BE FILLED IN A SUITABLE MANNER BY SOME DISTINGUISHED MAN.

The trustees were taken aback when they were told by Mr. Bennett at the last meeting he attended at the end of last month, that Mr. N. M. Morris, the Secretary was appointed by the Government of India as acting chairman! Now what are the educational qualifications of Mr. Morris? In the Nominal Roll of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr. Morris is described as under: "Brighton College. VI Form." This means that he is not even a matriculate.

The trustees received the news of the appointment of Mr. Morris with surprise.

Perhaps it may be that the appointment being for one month only, another distinguished person was not appointed. But this argument again would not hold water. Only in the beginning of this month when Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner went on three months leave the Government of Bombay appointed Mr. D. Symmington, from the presidency. The Government of Bombay, it seems realised their responsibility more than the Government of India. It seems the Government of India is carried on by red tapesim and this is a glaring instance.

Within one month, while Mr. Morris is the acting chairman, some projects and schemes might be brought and passed through, which his successor may not be able to revoke even though he may totally disagree with them.

One of the schemes is for the appointment of a Naval Architect for the Bombay Port Trust. The Bombay Port Trust is not building ships and dreadnoughts for the navy. It is only a commercial body and many trustees disapprove of this appointment.

MR. HORNIMAN'S BEREAVEMENT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The death is announced of Mrs. Sarah Muriel Morgan, wife of Major-Genl. Reginald Hallward Morgan, C.B.E., A. D. C. (Retd.), Col. Commandant, Royal Marines.

Mrs. Morgan was the daughter of the late William Horniman, Paymaster-in-chief, Royal Navy, and sister of Mr. B. G. Horniman, who received the news of her death yesterday.

Interesting Debate At T. S. Youth Lodge

Under the auspicies of the T. S. Youth Lodge, a public debate was held on Saturday the subject for discussion was "Civilization is Bunk", when Mr. Acharya presided.

Mr. Machre proposed the resolution saying that civilization has made life more dangerous in the hands of scientists who are employed and eulogised by war-mongers. That civilization has increased the amenities of life, but at the same time it has degenerated man. Now man has become practically slave of his passions.

Mr. Sahani, opposing the proposition, said that one or two stray instances did not make up a case against civilization, which was a very long process of unfoldment of human intellect. He opined that in the course of evolution, the drawback would be remedied and extirpated.

They were followed by Mr. P. R. Rao, who supported the resolution and Mr. Menon, who opposed it. Afterwards the resolution was put to votes and declared lost by an overwhelming majority.

ANNIVERSARY OF SHAHU CHHATRAPATI

Late Ruler's Contribution To Social Reform Recalled

(From A Correspondent)

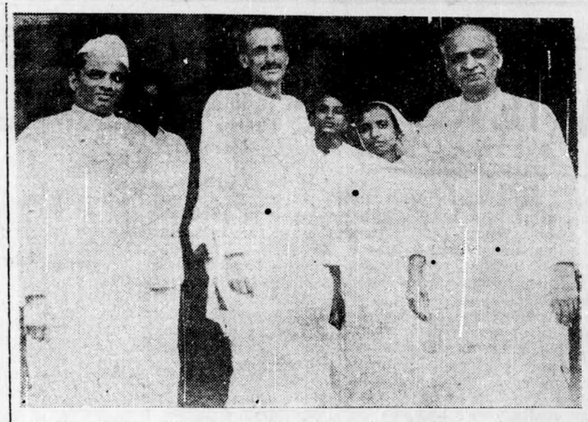
The 16th anniversary of Shri Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur was celebrated on 6th May, in the Gokhale Hall of the Daxini Brahmin Sabha, Bombay, under the auspices of the "Shahu-Tilak Party" amidst great enthusiasm.

The Shahu-Tilak Party had taken up the issue of the Nariman-Patel controversy in right earnest. Mr. A. H. Gadre, the president of the Party, fasted for seven days in Vir Nariman's cause. "Justice to Nariman Committee" and "Bombay Citizens' Committee" have to trace their origin in this party only.

The meeting was presided over by Advocate Annasaheb Daundkar. Among the speakers were Dr. Mulbang, Advocate Sushilrao Kavalekar and Mr. Acharya.

Mr. A. H. Gadre moved a resolution congratulating the present Maharaja of Kolhapur for fearlessly carrying on the social and religious reformatory movement of the Hindu society so courageously started by his late father the Shahu Chhatrapati.

The president in his concluding remarks impressed upon the audience the greatness of the life of Shri Shahu Chhatrapati.



Sardar Patel and Acharya Kripalani returned from Bangalore on Tuesday.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Tuesday.

Case Against City Knight's Son Compounded

Two sons of Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy were prosecuted before Mr I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on charges of insult, criminal intimidation and abetment at the instance of Mr. Newman Croft, Manager of the Eros Theatre.

One of them, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, is now on the high seas having left India after tendering an apology to the complainant expressing regret and undertaking not to molest the complainant in future. The case against the other accused, Mr. Jehangir Byramji Jeejeebhoy came up for hearing to-day but the case was not proceeded with as the parties, through their respective Counsel, intimated to the Court that they were willing to compound the case.

Mr. Jehangir Byramji Jeejeebhoy made a statement in which he denied having taken part in the incidents of April 8, 9 and 10. He, however, expressed regret for the incidents in question and undertook not to molest or harass the complainant.

The complainant agreed to this and the Magistrate marked the case compounded.

Wording of Statement

Counsel could not easily come to any agreement about the wording of the accused's statement. When this problem was solved, the complainant's counsel wanted time to consult Mr. S. C. Cambatta, proprietor of the Eros Theatre. Mr. Cambatta soon arrived in Court. Hurried consultations were then held and ultimately the compromise formula was accepted.

Rash Driving Charge Against Driver

"Death was caused by multiple fractures and shock due to his having been knocked down on the eastern footpath of the Queen's Road near the Marine Lines Rly. Station by an Austin Motor Car" was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on the body of a boy named Vinayak Kashinath (8) who was knocked down by a motor car on April 12 in Queen's Road, with the result that the boy sustained serious injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died next day.

A remark was added by the jury that the suspect Ivan Roberts was driving rashly and therefore, he should be prosecuted under Section 304 A of the Indian Penal Code.

It was stated, that the boy when going along with a friend was suddenly knocked down by a car.

The deceased's friend also received some injuries.

Usman Suleman, a domestic servant, who is alleged to have absconded three months ago with some money of his master was traced to Poona by his employers a few days back. He was handed over to the police here.

He was remanded into police custody at the Girgaum Court today.

A sum of Rs. 240 was found missing from a drawyer and it is stated, soon after that the man made himself scarce.

Missing Bride's Party's Manoeuvres

The City Police have been completely foiled in their attempts to obtain custody of the 16-year-old Brahmin girl, belonging to an Indian State in Kathiawar, who, it was stated, was to be married to a person described as being old enough to be the grandfather of the girl he wished to marry.

It will be recalled that at the instance of the uncle of the girl, Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, had issued search warrants for the production of the girl, who was reported to be kept concealed somewhere in the city.

The party in charge of the marriage arrangements seem to have been amply forewarned of the plans of the Vigilance Police and the expected marriage never took place. Meanwhile the police learned that finding Bombay too hot for them the party it seems have moved to Nasik where they propose to get through the marriage in comparative quiet and safety.

The Nasik police have been informed and developments are being watched.

The entire marriage plan was brought to the notice of the police by Mr. C. D. Vyas, who as a social reformer, has been actually helping in search for the girl.

Man Who Played Huge Joke Extradited From Rutlam

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The exploits of a short, fair and stout Parsi, who created a stir in City about eight years back, were recalled in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

It will be remembered that two young Parsis went on an aeroplane excursion from Bombay. Soon after news was received that they had met with a tragic end as their 'plane crashed about 100 miles from Bombay.

Different search parties were sent out from Bombay, but the couple could not be traced. The day following the incident, Mr. Vakil, the Parsi, dressed like an Upcountry Mahomedan, went to the mother of one of the deceased persons and stated that he had seen the 'plane crash and that he could locate the place.

Several 'planes were, thereupon, requisitioned and Vakil led the search party. After an extensive search Vakil confessed that he knew nothing about the incident and that he had only played a practical joke with a view to enjoying an aeroplane ride.

He was prosecuted for cheating and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

These facts were recalled to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when Rao Saheb Shetty of the Excise Department, made an application for extraditing Vakil from Rutlam, where he was in custody in connection with an opium case.

The Excise Officer stated that the accused was arrested at Rutlam while travelling in a second-class compartment.

He was, the officer alleged, the leader of a gang of opium smugglers.

The Magistrate granted the application.

Dr. Jal To Represent Zoroastrian Faith At World Congress Of Faiths

(From A Correspondent)

News has just reached India that Dr. Jal Pavry, son of Dasturji Saheb Khurshedji Erachji Pavry, who is at present in Europe lecturing in the leading Universities there, has been invited to represent the Zoroastrian Faith at the forthcoming World Congress of Faiths, to be held at Cambridge next June.

Dr. Pavry has accepted the invitation and will speak on "The Renaissance of Religion." Dr. Pavry will also conduct a Zoroastrian Devotional Service, with which the Cambridge Session of the World Congress will commence its proceedings. Dr. Pavry's talented sister, Miss Bapsy Pavry who has accompanied him on his present European trip, is also invited to take part as a speaker at the Cambridge Congress.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF JOS SEQUEIRA

Friends Congratulate Popular Leader

There was a large and cosmopolitan gathering at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Mr. Jos L. Sequeira by his friends and well-wishers on Sunday.

Dr. Ubald Mascarenhas Chairman of the Committee in a brief and happy speech eulogised Mr. Sequeira's popularity and self-sacrifice in the cause of many societies started for the amelioration of the condition of the Catholic in Bombay. He laid particular stress on Mr. Sequeira's love for the poor irrespective of caste or creed.

Mr. & Mrs Sequeira were garlanded and a handsome silver casket was presented to the Jubilarian as a souvenir of the occasion.

Out of the donations received from Mr. Sequeira's well-wishers and friends a sum was set apart to form a scholarship fund to commemorate Mr. Sequeira's services.

Next Saturday

Sagar's Successor to "300 Days & After"

A Thief of Diamonds--
but a KING of WOMEN'S Hearts!

Thrill to his amazing exploits!

SAGAR'S
Novel type
Thriller

Dynamite
("KISKE SAJAN?")

Direction:
C. M. Luhar B. Sc.

Starring
★ SURENDRA ★ BIBBO
★ MAYA YAKUB

Next Week At Imperial Cinema

Fancy Cut
DIAMONDS
of Best Quality
CONSULT
Narotamdas Bhau
JEWELLERS
Direct Importers of Diamonds.
Lamington Road. Sheikh Memon St.,
BOMBAY.

These UNSIGHTLY skin eruptions

WHEN you suffer from offensive skin eruptions, pimples and boils, start taking Bristol's Sarsaparilla immediately. They are symptoms of impure blood and Bristol's Sarsaparilla is nature's own remedy for such ailments.

Extracts of plants, shrubs and roots having medicinal properties are the base of this world renowned blood purifier. Take it for a renovation of your entire system and to clear your complexion of blemishes. Doctors have recommended Bristol's Sarsaparilla for nearly a century.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla B. 24

BE PREPARED

TO RECEIVE THEM!

THEY ARE COMING! THE RICKSHAWALAH! WHOSE PANTING BREATH AND THUMPING HEARTS ECHO THE DRAMA OF LIFE!

SEE:— RANJIT'S

Rickshawala

ALIAS

Bhola-Raja

DIRECTED BY
EZRA MIR

The talented man from HOLLYWOOD

with MAZHAR KHAN, ILA DEVI, INDUBALA, CHARLIE, WARTI, GHORY, WAHIDAN, Etc.

Next FRIDAY at
THE WEST END TALKIES, Lamington Rd.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

An Open Letter To Central Haj Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir, it has come to our knowledge that, formerly Hajis (Pilgrims) going for Haj, were landed at Kamran and were detained there for eight days, and expenses were incurred for their boarding, lodging and attendants, as well as medical men and medicines, for which the amount at the rate of Rs. 10/- per Haji was collected from them. However, as the Hajis were very much inconvenienced and troubled thereby, it was decided by the Government Enquiry Committee in the year 1929, that all Hajis should take Cholera Injections and vaccination and then facilities will be given to them. Accordingly, all Hajis are now taking Cholera Injections, and are vaccinated thereby they have got the facility that they are not asked to land at Kamran and no expenses are incurred for them. Only, the steamer goes to Kamran, when Medical Inspection is held on the steamer, and amount at the rate of Rs. 8/- per Haji is collected from them. We have learnt that this year, 19,000 Hajis went from India for Haj, and so the amount at the rate of Rs. 8/- per Haji, came to Rs. 1,52,000/-.

We have therefore to request you to kindly arrange to close Kamran, and save the Hajis from inconvenience and expenses, as also arrange to exempt the Steamers from sending them to Kamran.

Among the rules laid down for Hajis, the Speed of their steamers has been kept at the rate of 8 miles per hour, which we consider to be too low During the present days, the City Line's Cargo Steamers are going at the speed of 14 miles per hour, so why should the speed of Hajis' steamers be kept at 8 miles per hour?

We have to request you to kindly arrange to increase the speed of Steamers for Hajis and thus extend facility to them.

The food-list of the Hajis according to the Rules and Regulations laid down for Hajis. The said food is befitting a Coolie as you may be aware from the complaints of Hajis in this respect. Also you might be aware of food-list of Scindia Co.'s Steamers, and from this food-list the Hajis must have got some satisfaction. Please therefore arrange to change the food-list of Hajis, so that they may receive better food.—Yours, etc.

Secretary Dry Fish Merchants' Association Sewri, Bombay 15

Presidency Homoeopathic Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is now well-known to all, from the draft of the Medical Registration Bill which is at present before the Bombay Legislative Assembly and from the criticism it has received from the newspapers and other sources, how the bill affects Homoeopathy and Homoeopathic practitioners of this presidency. The Bill will chiefly result in putting restrictions on Homoeopathic practice without in any way requiring the Government to take upon itself the responsibility of providing proper education in Homoeopathy to its students. If the bill is allowed to pass as it is, there are strong grounds to fear that the growth of this science in this presidency will be stopped and that Homoeopathy will be practised in an unhomoeopathic way.

From the various letters which we have received from different quarters in the Presidency it is urgent, at this critical moment, to hold a Presidency Conference of the practitioners and supporters of this science and to submit to the Government in clear terms, our authentic opinion on the bill and our demands. It has been also suggested to form a Homoeopathic Association of a permanent nature which will handle all present and future problems of Homoeopathy.

In view of these suggestions we have decided to hold a conference at Poona in the last week of May to consider all these and other related questions.

We earnestly request you to attend the conference along with your friends and send your suggestions which may be useful to guide the policy of the conference. It is not possible for us to know the names and addresses of all the practitioners and supporters of Homoeopathy, and therefore we request you to invite on our behalf your friends and acquaintances interested in Homoeopathy to the conference. —Yours, etc.,

A. K. GUNE, Kolhapur.
V. M. BAKRE, Belgaum.
V. V. ATHALYE, Satara.
G. S. PALSULE, Poona.

Address: Dr. G. S. Palsule, Shri Krishna Homoeo Pharmacy, 22 Budhwar, Poona 2.

"Claims Of Homoeopathy"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest various letters published in your esteemed paper on the subject of Homoeopathy, both in favour and against. Having read letters from Allopathic doctors against this science, I feel that they have no right to express an opinion on this subject unless they know the ABC of the art, and are in constant touch with it through the medium of their daily "practice."

For the benefit of the public in general I crave leave to quote the following from a recent Homoeopathic journal:—

"For the second time in a few months, Royalty paid a visit to the London Homoeopathic Hospital. On the first occasion Queen Mary paid a private visit. More recently —on March 17th—the Duke of Gloucester paid his first visit as President.

His Royal Highness inspected the wards and equipment and presided at the Annual Meeting of the Governors, Doctors and Subscribers". Dr. Julian once a prominent Allopath, who has been elected President of the British Homoeopathic Society, says that it is interesting to observe that an outspoken defence of Homoeopathic principles has been widely taken up in the press. To quote Dr. Julian's words regarding the criticism levelled against Homoeopathy: simply didn't hold water."

Homoeopathic fundamental principles are far better than allopathic principles, and though the followers of latter are adept in running down the former, yet in their everyday practice, they are the first men to follow the homoeopathic principles, to further their own ends, without letting the public know it or without their admitting it.

Now coming to the question of "quacks" I know there are so many quacks but then were there no quacks among the allopaths too, when the science was not "recognised?"

I am sure, however, of one thing, and that is, that one day Homoeopathy will stand on its own and the world will cry out for homoeopathic treatment as mentioned by your correspondent D. S. S. in your issue of the 30th April 1938.—Yours etc.,

B. K. BANERJI.

Responsible Government In Mysore

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—We want responsible government; and if our desire in seeking it is sincerely to serve our country, to bring about amelioration to the suffering millions, then we would be loathe to sacrifice that sacred cause for the sake of a dignity which hangs on nothing better than a rag. I very much doubt that the dignity of Islam has been raised since the unfurling of the Islamic flag by Mr. Jinnah, the tragic hero of the day, during the Calcutta session of the Muslim League! If in a greater India the Hindu and the Muslim, the Brahmin and the Harijan, the Provinces and the States could exist side by side in a sort of social symbiosis, what harm is there if the tri-coloured flag, the Ganduberanda, the Conch and the Crescent were to fly side by side, especially when each has its own tradition, its own sanctity attached to it, and it is unfurled to inspire its devotees with the self-same sentiment of devotion to the motherland—Patriotism?

When intellects have run amuck, when men from whom noble deeds are expected have succumbed to passions of the wildest nature and are heading their own country towards chaos, when there is blundering in the official ranks, our sympathies go to the man who, by virtue of the office he is holding, has been called upon to bear the brunt of these misfortunes. To our mind he brings the picture of Cicero holding the cup which was meant to cause his death but which has since made him immortal! —Yours, etc.,

MASUD A. Z. SHERIEF.
Bangalore.

Reckless Driving

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The speed at which cars are now driven along public roads is not only a nuisance but a positive danger.

The roads and streets are maintained at the public expense and are meant for the use of the general public. What right, then, have a few individuals, to monopolise these public conveniences, and, by their furious driving, make it impossible for others to use them in comfort and safety? Accidents are of almost daily occurrence; but many of these motorists are able to escape punishment by driving on ... full speed after knocking some unfortunate down, so that neither their numbers nor their names can be taken. And even when the offenders are caught and convicted, the penalties that can be imposed are so light as to have no deterrent effect.

It is true that there are police regulations which impose penalties for reckless driving; but unless these are rigorously enforced, they can have little or no effect. The only thing to do is to make the penalty for exceeding the speed-limit so heavy that no one who incurs it will be anxious to repeat the offence..—Yours etc.,

EDULJI BYRAMJI MODY.

The Austrian Jews

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is amusing to find that the courteous invitation of Mr. T. R. Ganapathy to the Austrian Jews to settle in this country has disturbed the equanimity and mental equillibrium of Messrs. V. T. Venkataraman and K. N. Kasbekar, who have fulminated in your issues dated April 11th and 14th, without a clear thought on the subject.

No sane-minded Indian who has followed closely the various activities of the Hitler and his Nazi hordes since their rise to power could express the opinion that there is reason for the persecution of the Jews.

Mr. Venkataraman is speaking "through his hat" when he says that there are hundreds of German Jews refugees in this country, as there must not be more than a little over hundred of them in the whole of India. A large number is in the medical profession and their earnings are mostly from the rich class, which do not affect the position of the workers and peasants, who form the overwhelming majority of India and must be protected. The elimination of Jewish doctors would only tend to fatten some of the Indian doctors. Mr. Venkataraman is blinking at the fact that workers from his province are "thoroughly enjoying by the fire" after putting so many others out of the tents in other parts in and out of India.

Mr. Kasbekar displays ignorance of Jewish history when he says that the Jews from earliest times have been travelling from place to place. As early as history has recorded, it is stated Jews were settled in England and other parts of Europe. Mr. Kasbekar's logic that "the fact the Jews are intelligent, industrious and enterprising and inspite of this Hitler does not want them in his country shows that Hitler's enmity towards them is not without sufficient cause" is absurd. Also, his comment that the Jewish numbers are the largest where their property and person are the safest is pure bunkum and silly.

While non-Jewish organizations the world over have condemned Hitler in no uncertain terms for the persecution of the Jews, it is curious to find the above two persons endorsing his action.

Messrs. Venkataraman and Kasbekar are excited about the presence of a hundred or so of German Jews, but it is significant they do not speak of the thousands of Indian and foreign capitalists who are playing ducks and drakes with the workers and peasants of India.—Yours, etc.

A WANDERING JEW.
Bombay, May 5.

INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION INAUGURATED

With the phenomenal rise and growth of Japan, trade relations between India and that country had become much closer and more intimate, observed Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta inaugurating the Indo-Japanese Association at the Hotel Majestic, Bombay, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Mehta recalled his presence at a meeting of the Indo-American Association where he had heard some speeches which gave him more knowledge about the economic problems of America than the study of a half a dozen books on those problems did. The speaker wished the Association all success, as they were all anxious to know the whole world, including Japan.

Mr. Ranchordas Byani said that he understood that the Association had nothing to do with politics and that it would interest itself only with the cultural and social aspects of the two countries.

The occasion was also availed of to give a "send-off" to Mr. L. R. Migiani, the Association's representative to Japan, when felicious remarks were made about him by the President of the meeting and to which the former replied in suitable terms.

KANTAWALA'S RECORD

First Indian To Be Awarded Tennis Half Blue At Cambridge

BOMBAY, May 9.

Private information has been received in Bombay to the effect that Mr. J. M. Kantawala, son of Mr. M. H. Kantawala, the Ceylon Trade Commissioner in India, Bombay, has been awarded the Half Blue in the Tennis Team at the Cambridge University. Mr. Kantawala joined the University only in October last and this is the first instance of an Indian having obtained this distinction in such a short time.

Mr. Kantawala has been selected to play against Chiswick and Public Schools. He has the distinction of having won all the matches he played so far. It is likely that he will be playing against the All-India Tennis Team on the 14th Inst. and against the Oxford Team on the 20th May.

On one occasion, Mr. Kantawala played for All-Ceylon and was responsible for facing the All-India players, Ratnam and Savoor, in two straight sets, when they visited Ceylon last year.

Mr. Kantawala is studying at the Queen's College at Cambridge and is 19 years old. He won his Junior Championship at the early age of 14.—United Press.

AUSTRALIANS WIN AGAIN

Leicester Beaten By An Innings And 163 Runs

LONDON, May 10.

Australians won their match against Leicester by an innings and 163 runs.

Final Scores:—Leicester 212 and 215 (Dempster 105)

Australians (590 for 5 wickets declared).—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE WIN BY INNINGS & 150 RUNS

LONDON, May 10.

The following is the result of the first class cricket match commenced on Saturday:—

Hampshire versus Lancashire:—Lancashire won by an innings and 150 runs.

Hampshire 277 and 141 (Creese not out 61).

Lancs. 578 for 6 wickets (declared).—Reuter.

RAMAKRISHNA TEMPLE

Appeal For Lakh Of Rupees To Complete Edifice

Swami Virajananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Math, P. O. Belur Math, District Howrah writes:—

The magnificent temple of Sri Ramakrishna at the Belur Math, the dedication ceremony of which in January last was witnessed by fifty thousand people, is fast nearing completion. In less than a couple of months the whole edifice will be finished—a standing monument of the love and sacrifice of two American ladies for the glorious ideal of the harmony of all religions preached and practised by Sri Ramakrishna. It is fulfilment of one of the cherished dreams of Swami Vivekananda

The stone facing of the entire Garbhamandir or main shrine and a large part of the Natmandir or prayer-hall contributes to the durability of the structure. In fact, it was more with a view to ensuring this than anything else that the Math authorities changed their previous plan of having it built entirely in brick. This, however, has forced them to exceed their original estimate by nearly fifty per cent.

To make up the deficit, an appeal was made to the sympathetic public for funds to supplement the handsome donation of the two American friends. But the response so far has been meagre. We still urgently need a lakh of rupees to meet the debt already incurred, as well as to finish the remaining constructions which are vitally connected with the Temple and cannot be put off.

Twenty-three teachers of the Gujarati Vidyalaya at Karachi have resigned as a protest against the authorities' action in dismissing two Principals.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II

a.m

11-30 Recorded Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-10 Recorded European music. 5-30 For Women. Nalini Rao. Narini Nikhalasta, humorous monologue in Gujarati by D. K. Mehta. 6-0 Rafique Ghaznavi. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Saraswati Faterpekar. Classical and light music. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Rafique Ghaznavi. Punjabi songs. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Nagesh and Govind. Marathi duets. 9-30 News. 9-45 Relationships, talk by Mr. M. R. Masani. 10-0 Ivy Austin: Soprano. 10-15 Antsher Lobo: Guitar. 10-30 Raie da Costa: Piano. 10-35 The Million Airs.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Musical Miscellany. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon

12-0 For Women Only. News (Hindustani). Modern Film Songs. Modern vogues: Fashions, talk by Mrs. M. Kagal. Vocal music. Hindustani geet by Shyama Zutshi.

p.m.

12-30 Poetry in Music. Zohra Jan. 1-0 Hour of Light Diversion.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 Two Ghazals. 6-20 Instrumental Duet. 6-30 Mood of the Moment. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-15 More Ghazals. 8-40 Readings from 'Kabir's Bhajans'. 8-50 Variety. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Instrumental Interlude. 10-0 What they think of us: Talk by Iqbal Singh. 10-15 Vocal Variety. 10-55 News

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s

p.m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Cocktail Time. 8-0 Hafiz Ali Khan. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Light and Airy. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Light and Airy (contd.) 10-55 News

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1m., 6,109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 Short Vocal Recital. 12-51 Francisco Casanovas. Weather. 1-36 Recorded Comic Programme. 2-6 Japan talk in Bengali by Indira Devi. 2-21 Musical Play. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Super Utsa. 6-36 Hidden Treasure, feature programme, story by Rabindranath Tagore. Adapted and produced by Bani Kumar. 7-51 The Story of Flowers, talk in Bengali by Aloke Sen. 8-6 News, Weather Report (Bengali). 8-21 Bobby Daniels. 8-41 N. N. Mazumdar. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Ray Noble. 9-36 Here, There and Everywhere. 9-51 Peacemaker, comedy in one act.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-35 Munawwar Sultana. 6-0 Hour with villagers. 7-0 Kishan Lal. 7-20 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Zubaida Begam. 7-45 From the Book-Shelf. 8-0 Munawwar Sultana. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra. 8-25 Zubaida Begam. 8-50 Interlude. 8-55 Kishan Lal. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Amina Ka Lal. 9-53 Zubaida Begam. 10-0 Recorded European Music.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres. 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Light Music. 6-30 Ahmad Husain. 6-35 Barkat Ali Khan. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-20 Programme of Recorded Music. 8-0 Light Music. 8-15 The Editor, talk in Hindustani by B. Hashmi. 8-30 Classical Music. 8-45 Sur Vidya by Gayak. 9-0 Light Music. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 The Educated Unemployed, talk by Nand Kishore. 10-0 Classical Music. 10-15 Ghulam Mohammad. 10-20 Light Music. 10-45 Jummibai.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres. 1,022 kc/s.

p.m.

6-30 Munnan Sahib. 6-50 Bhuribai. 7-15 Suraj Bux. 7-45 Mohammad Umar Khan. 8-0 Munnan Saheb. 8-30 Wahm Parast. 9-0 Suraj Bux. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Munnan Saheb. 10-5 Mohammad Umar Khan. 10-20 Suraj Bux. 10-40 Bhuribai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9.0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.96m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.).
GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.).
GSD (from 9.15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s. (25.53m.).

p.m.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Segovia (Guitar). 7-45 BBC Empire Orchestra. 8-45 Take Your Choice. 9-30 News. 9-50 Dance Music. 10-10 World Affairs. Talk by H. V. Hodson.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m.).
GSC 9.56 Mc/s (31.32m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.).

MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO. LD.

At the meeting of the debenture-holders of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, held on Monday, Mr. V. S. Apte presiding, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"The rate of interest of the new debentures should be 5 per cent. instead of 4-1/2 per cent., the holders of the existing debentures to be given the option of purchasing new debentures of one and a quarter times the face value of their present holdings and the Company should pay additional 2 per cent. per annum interest to the holders of the present debentures for a period of six months i.e. from 1st July 1938 to 31st December 1938."

Alert in body and mind

BEFORE your husband sets out for the day, before your children leave for school, before you yourself commence the daily round—drink a cup of delicious "Ovaltine."

A complete and perfect food, delicious in flavour and incomparably nourishing to body, nerves and brain, "Ovaltine" is not only a delightfully appetising beverage but one which builds up energy and strength, physical stamina and mental alertness. A regular cup of "Ovaltine" is a promise of daily good health for every member of your family.

Prepared from Nature's finest tonic foods—ripe barley malt and fresh, creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins — "Ovaltine" supplies in correctly balanced and highly concentrated form all the nourishment necessary to build up and maintain glorious good health. Remember, too, that a cup of "Ovaltine" just before bed-time is the world's best "night-cap" for sound restorative sleep.

Drink delicious
OVALTINE
and note the difference

'Ovaltine' is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations "Ovaltine" gives more in quality, more in quantity and therefore more in value. It is the most economical food beverage you can buy. Over 16 cupfuls of delicious "Ovaltine" can be made from the small tin containing 4½ ounces.

Indian Distributors:— JAMES WRIGHT, LTD., 53-a, Ripon Street, Calcutta. Also at Bombay, Madras and Karachi.

OE/230

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 12, 1994
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 10, 1357
Parsi: Adar 8, 1307
Hightide 10-14; 22-06
Lowtide 3-45; 16-11
Sunrise: 6h. 6m.
Sunset: 7h. 4m.
Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, May 12.

Third M.B.B.S. Examination Results, University Building. 2 p.m.

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with mails from London of April 28 due at 7 p.m.

Domestic Occurrenc

DEATH

MRS. MOTIBAI—(50) widow of Thakersey Keshavjee died on Tuesday. Uthamna ceremony to-day at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at Vakil's Mala opposite Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane left on Tuesday morning at 7-15 a.m. and came back the same day at 11 a.m. to Schedule with Kathiawar Passengers.

ALL-INDIA MARWARI FEDERATION

The 2nd session will be held on 13th and 14th inst. at 2-30 p.m. and 2 p.m. respectively under the presidentship of Seth Padampat Singhania M.L.A. of Cawnpore at the Mohammed Ali Park (Chittaran Avenue).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line Steamer Clan Matheson arrived in London on the evening of the 8th inst. Clan Line Steamer Clan Skene arrived in London on the morning of 8th inst.

Steamer Clan Macgillivray arrived in Suez on the evening of Sunday May 8th.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for South Africa and all Mails for Laurenzo Marques per s.s. "Luxmi" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Thursday the 12th and 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 13th inst. respectively.

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, KHAR

Swami Gunateetananda, Hon. Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bombay writes:—Swami Sambuddhananda took charge of the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on Monday the 2nd May, as President in place of Swami Vishwananda who was transferred to take charge of the Vedanta Centre, at Chicago.

CINEMA GOERS' SOCIAL

The members of the Cinema Goers' Association of India, will hold a social gathering at the Novelty Talkies, Grant Road, in recognition of another record-breaking event from the Prabhat Studio, achieved by their production 'Dunya-Na-Mane' (or 'The Unexpected'. The day and time and etc. will be announced in due course.

IDAR SUBJECTS' PROTEST MEETING

A public meeting of the Idar State subjects and well-wishers residing in Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal, to-day (Wednesday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Baug Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank Road, to protest against the arrest of two workers of the Praja Mandal, and also to protest against the ban put on "Rajasthan" weekly by the State.

AMUSEMEN OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Hollywood Non-Stop Revue." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"The Black Doll". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Every Day's A Holiday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv-Kumar". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Double or Nothing" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Radio City Revels". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Master-Man". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Postal Holiday

Friday the 13th May 1938, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Id-i-Milad" the following will be the latest hours of posting for the outward English Mail closing at the Bombay General Post Office on the 14th May 1938.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturday.
Unregistered with late fee of 1/2 anna per article upto 11-45 a.m. on Saturday.
Unregistered with late fee of 1 anna per article upto 12 noon on Saturday.
Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Thursday.
Registered with late fee of annas 2 per article from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday.
Registered for U. K. only with late fee of as 2 per article from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday.
Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Thursday.
Money Orders upto 3 p.m. on Thursday
Posting at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.
No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub Offices.

CURFEW ORDER AND CITIZENS' SUGGESTION

At a recent hearing of a riot case before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, a defence counsel suggested that much inconvenience was caused to citizens on account of inaccuracy in watches. He suggested that the beginning and end of the "Curfew" be announced in future if need be, though he wished that no occasion may arise by the firing of a gun.

The Magistrate opined that it was a very sound suggestion.

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE

The Secretary of the Prarthana Samaj, Bombay, acknowledges a munificent donation of Rs. 25,000, for the Building Fund of the Pandharpur Orphanage from Mrs. Ramabai Nowrungay in memory of her father-in-law, the late Mr. Wasudev Babajee Nowrungay, who was one of the founders of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj. The Secretary also acknowledges with thanks Rs. 1,500 from Seth Soorajmal Nemani and Rs. 1,500 from Seth Moongalal Goenka towards the Orphanage Building.

Mr. Rasiklal, son of the well-known Share and Stock Broker, Seth Jamnadas Morarji who died on Saturday evening. The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed on Tuesday as a mark of respect to the deceased.

JURY'S VERDICT SET ASIDE

Two Persons To Hang In Ahmedabad Murder Case

Mr. Justice Wassoodev and Mr. Justice Somjee at the vacation sitting of the High Court heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in the case of three persons—Juhur Lallu, Jutha Juhar and Amarsey Vitha.

The three accused were tried in the lower court on the charge of committing the murder of one Mansing Rewa, in the village of Ramalpur in Viramgaum Taluka. The incident was the result of a dispute over some buffaloes.

The jury unanimously found all the accused "not guilty," but the Sessions Judge disagreed and referred the case to the High Court recommending that they should be convicted.

In their judgment, their Lordships held that there was sufficient evidence to convict all the three of murder.

Their Lordships set aside the Jury's verdict and sentenced the first two accused to death.

The third accused was sentenced to transportation in view of his young age.

"Rajrani Sangeet Devi Darbar"

(From A Correspondent)

With a view to start an academy of music to do all kinds of research work in the old Hindustani Music, and to bring it once more to the place of honour it deserves, and to create a home and shelter for the worshippers of the art and science of music a Darbar is started at 100, Vishnu Sadan, Hindu Colony, Dadar, through the efforts of Messrs Gangaprasad Pathak, A. G. Abhyankar and Prof. Krishnaraoji Muley.

A meeting of all Kalawants held on March 19 last, unanimously agreed and the Darbar be established on the Vasant Panchami day, under the name "Rajrani Sangeet Devi Darbar".

Amongst the promotors are Prof. Krishnarao Muley, Master Manhar Barve, Prof. Narayanrao Vyas, Prof. Shankarrao Vyas, Prof. Shankarrao Mohile, Prof. Annabuwa Acharekar, Dr. Moghe, Principal Jathar and Sardar Abasahib Majumdar have accepted to work on its council.

On Thursday last a big programme of singing and Veena playing was successfully carried out under the presidentship of Shree Jagadgu Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti). Every activity of the Darbar will be published tary), Ganesh Shastreeya Sangeet on every Thursday.

For more particulars write to.—Prof. S. L. Mohite (President), Vinayak Sangeet Shala, Dadar, or with Prof. S. G. Ranade (Secre-Sabha, Dadar.

Ranipraj Khadi

The annual report for the year issued by the Swaraj Ashram, Vedchhi, shows that the total production of Khadi was valued at Rs. 850 and the quantity of Khadi produced was sold locally in Bardoli Taluka, spinning rates being annas three pies six, the cost of production is slightly higher as compared with other districts. There were production centre and 185 spinners The yarn spun was 353 lbs. and Khadi made therefrom was 1506 sq. yds. The amount earned by spinners was Rs. 637-3-9. The total revenue for the year was Rs. 947 and expense was Rs. 613 which left a balance of Rs. 334 to be carried forward.

Hawker Succumbs To Fist-Blow

A single fist-blow was stated to have caused the death of a mango-hawker, named Laxchi on Tuesday afternoon when the hawker had gone to the Ferry Wharf, City Docks He had some trouble with Gurjoo Bajapa, who was alleged to have landed a fist-blow on him. The hawker dropped on the ground unconscious.

He was reported not to have regained consciousness.

FEDERATION UNACCEPTABLE

Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal Conference Resolutions

JAIPUR, May 10.

A resolution opposing the proposed All-India Federation was passed at the second day's sitting of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal which began at 8 p.m. yesterday.

The Conference passed following resolutions adopted by the Subjects Committee:

1. The Mandal notes with satisfaction the appointment of a committee for rural uplift by the Jaipur Government, the granting of Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose and in this connection urges that the State should make proper arrangements for free distribution of medicines, establish co-operative societies to relieve Kisans of the high burden of debts and make proper arrangements for the advancement of agriculture and granting of occupancy rights to Kisans.

2. The Conference strongly criticises the present obstructive educational policy and racial discrimination in education in the State demands schools on a larger scale, special agricultural schools for rural areas and a network of reading rooms and circulating libraries all over the State.

3. The Mandal feels the necessity for a federation of British Indian Provinces and Indian States but opposes the proposed Federation because it is not complete and harmful, declares that it is unacceptable to the States people, because no representation is given to subjects and strongly urges the deletion of clauses relating to Special Powers, Safeguards and commercial discriminations.—A.P.

STILL USING MILL & FOREIGN CLOTH

Mrs. Gandhi Opens Khadi Exhibition At Jaipur

JAIPUR, May 9.

"Mahatmaji has been all these years advocating the use of Khadi and village products, but I am sorry that the people have not yet realised the importance of his advice and are still using mill and foreign cloth. What more can I say to you than to appeal to devote yourselves to the cause of the starving millions", observed Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, opening this evening the Exhibition organised under the auspices of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal.

The Exhibition is the first of its kind organised under the auspices of the Mandal.

After the opening of the Exhibition by Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Devadas Gandhi made a short speech. He said:—

"I have not the least doubt that the State authorities can go much ahead of the people in British India in several matters of public welfare. If Travancore and Indore could throw all temples open to Harijans, why should it not become possible for other Indian States to follow suit? In the matter of village industries, the States people can show remarkable success. The Congress Ministers to-day are compelled to withhold or cancel their schemes for want of sufficient finances, but it is irony of fate that crores of rupees should lie idle in the treasuries of the Princes. I wish the Princes should realise that the money does not belong to them, but to the subjects and it should be utilised for their cause. The Princes should realise the strength of the public voice and take a lesson when it is not too late."—United Press.

REMISSIONS FOR REWA TENANTS

(From A Correspondent.)

REWA, May 10.

The Rewa Durbar in a communique issued this morning announced liberal remissions in rent for "rabi" crop on account of slump in prices, damage by hailstorms, etc.

Remissions range from 12-1/2 p.c. in areas slightly affected to above 33 p.c. in cases of severe damage.

Pawaidars and Jagirdars all over the state also directed the grant of remissions on the same scale to their tenants.

REGE-WARTY WEDDING

The marriage of Mr. Y. M. Rege, son of M.r and Mrs. M. V. Rege of Dhanu, with Miss Snehlata, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S.G. Warty, was celebrated at Muzzafarabad Hall on Monday. Many prominent Citizens were present.

Lady Linlithgow, who has issued an appeal to the public for funds to end the scourge of Tuberculosis.

Jepsen Cup Hockey

IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY BY CITY POLICE

Bombay City F. C. Beaten By 4 Goals To 1

The City Police gave an impressive display in their match in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament on Tuesday evening, when they accounted for the Bombay City Football Club by 4 goals to 1. The losers included Hayes of Bangalore Indians, Lissenburg of St. Xavier's College, Tambe of Bhimraj Club, Cohen and Woodcock of the Telephone Company and considering the team's strength, at least on paper, it is a pity that they gave such a poor account of themselves.

Jameson, who played at the pivotal position for the Police, proved a good centre-half in the absence of Kader, while the winner's forwards moved with perfect understanding and combination.

THE GAME.

Level exchanges marked the opening phases of the game and the Bombay City, who were the first to attack, lost a likely scoring chance when Tambe did the spade-work in making an opening for D'Cunha, their inside-right, who failed to draw home the advantage. Immediately afterwards Roane tried Otto Ernst, the City goal-keeper, at the other end.

Bombay City attacked again and Hayes, their centre-forward, missed a sitter by fumbling with the ball when Woodcock after working hard all the way through from his left-half back position, rolled the ball, to the former Bangalore Indians player, in the ring.

POLICE RETALIATE.

It was now for the Police to retaliate and Roane shot wide. Midway through this half Lazarus, the leader of the winner's attack, scored from an off-side position and gave his side the lead Abbas, the Police outside-right, doubled the score soon after with a hot shot, which beat Otto completely. Establishing a 2 goals lead the Police now gave nothing away and Roane, their inside-right, who was put in possession of the ball following a combined move, failed to beat Ernst in the City goal. The winners continued to press and a little later Lazarus scored the third goal for the Police following a melee in front of the City goal-mouth.

At half-time the Bombay City were in arrears of 3 goals.

The second half of play started in a tame manner but the Police did not take long in getting the upper hand again. Shanker, their inside-left, got past the City defence with his brilliant stickwork but failed to finish his fine effort.

At the other end D'Penha, Bombay City's outside-left, decreased the winner's lead by scoring a good goal but before the final whistle was sounded Lazarus scored the fourth goal for the Police, who ran out deserving winners by 4 goals to 1

The Result:—
CITY POLICE ..... 4 goals.
BOMBAY CITY F. C. ..... 1 goal.

The Teams were:—

CITY POLICE: Scott, Hamid I and Baboo; Hamid II, Jameson and Mahmood; Abbas, Roane, Lazarus, Shanker and Adams.

BOMBAY CITY F. C.: Otto Ernst; Brackstone and Almeida; Gidney, Cohen and Woodcock; Lissenburg, D'Cunha Hayes, Tambe and D'Penha.

UMPIRES: Messrs Baria and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

White Spiders vs. H. V. M. "A" 5-40 p.m.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Sunday the Catholic population of Thana flocked in hunreds to welcome His Grace The Most Reverend, Dr. Thomas Roberts, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay on his first visit to the Church of St. John the Baptist.

His Grace was entertained with a long and interesting programme. At the very outset His Grace, distributed prizes to the students of St. John the Baptist School and to the winners of the annual sports events held recently.

The Principal of the School, Rev. Father W. Pereira, read the annual report, which showed the great progress made by the School, now a full-fledged High School.

His Grace was then entertained with a long and varied programme, which included a comedy in three acts very creditably staged.

CAR TURNS TURTLE

In the early hours of Sunday morning, some time about 2 a.m., a motor-car driven by M. P. Bana of Bombay, while proceeding to Juhu dashed against three drums of the temporary drum-island on the junction of Hill Road and Ghodbunder Road. The car which was said to be doing a pretty good speed, turned turtle on the left side

The driver and the two occupants miraculously escaped but the car was slightly damaged.

The real cause of the accident is not yet known and the Bandra Police are making inquiries.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR POLICE STATIONS

I have many times written on the need of electrification of Suburban Police Stations which are at present lit up with kerosine oil lights.

To-day I learn that the authorities concerned have moved in the matter.

Actually the work of estimation has been started by the electrical Engineer of the Bombay Electric Supply Company, and it is expected that before long the Police Station and residential quarters will no longer suffer the eye strain caused by the present lighting.

"DESHA BHAKTA"

Tamil Play Staged By Saraswathee Gana Sabha

"Desha Bhakthi," a Tamil play, was staged by the Sarawathee Gana Sabha, Bombay, at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Saturday May 7th. The show was arranged under the auspices of the Anti-Tuerculosis Committee (Bombay North.)

The play deals with court intrigues in a state and the activities of a gallant "masked warrior" who frees his people from the tyranny of the self-seeking conspirators.

It was a well-produced play from amateur standards and the artists acquitted themselves well.

RADICAL RESEARCH LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Manav-Sevak Samaj, the Radical Research lectures on 'social matters' were delivered on Saturday evening in the hall of the K. B. Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli

Mr. B. Nigam speaking on the 'Mass (peoples') happiness' observed that the issue involved time factor and was depending upon the course of events to follow.

Speaking on the every-day increasing 'Unemployment' Mr. Nigam remarked that the state of affairs was due to the more rapid scientific inventions being carried on, for the comforts of the few negligibles and the vested interests only. He pleaded for the destruction of science itself.

Mr. Y. N. P. Chaturvedi, speaking on the problem of the widows and the orphans of the majority community, deplored the attitude of the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Mahasabha; since both of them had failed in their duty in terms of providing home for the widows and proper shelter to the orphans of the great Hindu Society.

SETH DALMIA'S ADVICE TO MARWARIS

Devote Attention To Industrial Enterprise

The opening ceremony of the Branch office of Messrs. Dalmia Cement Limited, was performed on Monday at the Bullion Exchange building. Several prominent businessmen of Bombay were present.

Mr. H. N. Ashar, the Branch Manager of the Bharat Insurance Company, explained to the guests how Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia had succeeded in development of the various enterprises undertaken by him during a very small period.

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia thanking the guests regretted that the industrial sphere was left unexplored, by the richest community viz., Marwaries and they were prone to an unhealthy spirit of speculation which had been rampant, regardless of the several beneficial activities in which they could engage themselves and deprecated the tendency among a section of them to confine themselves to dealings in forward delivery. He requested them to employ their resources to nation building activities.

PATHE

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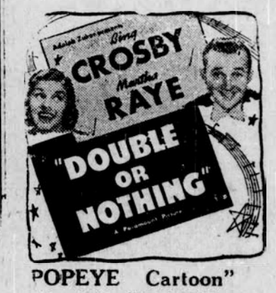

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1938

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

The Congress Premiers' Conference, which is to be held in the City on Thursday and Friday, is the first of its kind held since Congress Ministries were formed but more such Conferences may be expected hereafter. Mr. Subash Bose deserves congratulation on the initiative he has taken in this matter. The need for complete co-ordination between all Congress Ministries has been recognised from the very outset and such co-ordination is possible only if the various Congress Premiers and the co-ordinating link, the President and the Parliamentary Board, meet together from time to time. It is convenient for the Premiers at these meetings to see how far they can ensure the requisite co-ordination in following the common Congress policy, while adapting it in details to local conditions. Co-ordination is particularly necessary in a sphere like labour welfare. For in so far as measures of welfare may affect the profits of employers, any avoidable difference in the progress in different provinces gives ground for the charge of unfair discrimination and of penalising one set of employers for the benefit of another. A fair measure of co-ordination has already been secured in this matter by the more or less similar action of textile wages inquiry committees in Bombay, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. If on the whole the same policy of labour welfare is followed in all Congress provinces it will considerably increase the chances of a speedy extension of the policy to the whole country. Another important matter in respect of which a co-ordinated policy is necessary is the question of civil liberties. Whatever legislative or executive measures the Congress Ministries may take, it is essential that they should not curtail the civil liberties of the people.

Constitutional Issue

Another sphere which demands perfect co-ordination and often joint action is the constitutional one, particularly in respect of the relations between the Ministries and the Governors. Whenever in the past the latter sought to encroach on the rights and privileges of the former, it was the prospect of joint opposition that averted a crisis. Valuable precedents have thus been established, strengthening the position of the Ministry as against the Governor, and no opportunity should be missed that can further strengthen that position. In this vital matter Congress should strive to ensure substantial co-operation between itself and non-Congress Ministries. There is an excellent opportunity just at present for the Congress to secure such co-operation by supporting the Bengal Ministry in its constitutional dispute with the Governor with regard to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The Bill itself is certainly defective, as Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has pointed out. But the way to amend it is through the popular legislature without any interference from any outside authority. In other words, the constitutional issue is far more important than the merits of the Bill. It is, therefore, the clear duty of all who appreciate this fact, particularly of Congressmen to support the Bengal Ministry in every legitimate attempt to safeguard its constitutional rights and privilege. It does not at all matter whether non-Congress Ministries support the Congress in such a dispute. It is enough if the Congress does the right thing.

Question Of Minorities

Not the least important question that should engage the attention of the Premiers' Conference and also of the Working Committee that meets immediately after is the one about minorities. Rightly or wrongly, minorities like Harijans and Muslims sorely feel that justice has not yet been done to them by the Congress though it has been in power for ten months in seven provinces. That is the feeling not merely among a few anti-Congress perverse partisans but also among numerous others in cities and towns. And that feeling cannot and should not be ignored. In such cases where the minorities are expected soon to forget their differences with the majority and actively to identify themselves with it, it is not enough for the Congress to have done justice to the minorities. It should make them feel that justice has been done to them. The Congress Governments have certainly done much for these communities but a great deal more yet remains to be done and that should not be delayed on any account. For instance so long as the Harijans have no free access to Hindu public wells and restaurants, let alone public temples, Congress cannot afford to be complacent about their duty by Harijans. Nor can they afford to do so regarding Hindu-Muslim unity when in many places the feeling between the two communities is so tense that communal riots break out on the slightest provocation. We cannot suggest at present any definite proposal to solve this vexed communal problem. We only appeal to the Congress President, the Premiers'. Conference and the Working Committee to give it their most serious attention. It is, however, not merely the Congress Governments but the Congress organisations throughout the country which can do much to win over the minorities as well as prepare the country for the great struggle for winning independence that cannot long be delayed. We are, therefore, glad the Congress President also contemplates calling together Presidents and office-bearers of Provincial Congress Committees. Work outside the legislatures is much more important than work inside them, for it alone can provide the sanction which will secure the independence of the country. The periodic Conferences of Presidents and Office-bearers of Provincial Congress Committees will stimulate activities that will help to forge such sanction.

Military Exploitation Of India

Our Special Correspondent from Simla has doubtless good reason to believe that the Anglo-Italian Agreement is bound to bring about strategic redistribution of the British Army and that India will be further strengthened as a base for Imperial Strategic Reserve. This fear about India has been entertained for months past even apart from the Anglo-Italian Agreement. The general situation in the world, which vitally affects British imperial interests, and Britain's traditional military policy have led many Indians to believe not only that India will be used as a dumping-ground for more British arms for imperial designs but also that she will be made to pay heavily for the venture. It is not without good reason, therefore, that Mr. Asaf Ali, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, is pressing this problem on the notice of the Working Committee. The Committee will have to take strong action in the matter betimes.

Dream That Failed

A deliberate and very malicious 'whispering campaign' had of late been started by the enemies of the Congress against the Congress Party and Congress Ministers in the Frontier Province. In sinuations ranging from defiant indiscipline to unworthy communalism were all pressed into service to damn the Ministry. Doctor Khan Sahib's public repudiation of these insinuations and a unanimous vote of confidence in the Ministry by the Congress Party are a decisive reply to those gentlemen who would devoutly wish for a split in the Cabinet as well as in the Party for their own ulterior objects. Dr. Khan Sahib, assuring these gentlemen that they will not succeed in their campaign says: "The malicious propaganda against unity in the Congress Party in the Frontier Assembly is a dream existing in the brains of certain self-interested individuals who have nothing to do with the Congress but always hope that by false propaganda, they may sow seeds of discord among Congress members and bring about conflicts, which—according to their hopes—bring about the fall of the Congress Party." Their dreams, of course, cannot be realised. But we rather welcome their whispering campaign because it has helped to demonstrate the solidarity of Congressmen and their disciplined loyalty to the organisation.

IQBAL

His Universal Message

(By Maulvi Mohammad Ali)

As a pupil of the late Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal I consider it a great privilege to associate myself with humble homage which we are paying to the greatest poet that India has produced. As Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has rightly pointed out Iqbal's death has created a void which it will be well nigh impossible to fill. But in mourning the death of Iqbal we not only mourn the loss of a great poet and philosopher, but mourn the untimely end of an intellectual career that has exercised the most profound influence on the ideology of the Muslim youth in particular and the Indian youth in general. For it cannot be gainsaid that Iqbal's message was meant not only for the Muslim youth of India or the whole Muslim world, but for the youth of the whole world. Today, when our country is still unfortunately swayed by petty communalism, perverse religious notions and narrow nationalism we are likely to undervalue the universal message of Iqbal, but a day will surely come when all these petty jealousies will sink into oblivion and Iqbal's message will shine in its full resplendence as the greatest spiritual message of his times.

War Again Defeatist Mentality

Iqbal was born in an age which might rightly be called the Imitative Age of Indian Renaissance. The old order had vanished and the physical superiority of the West was taken to be the evidence of its moral and ethical superiority. It was particularly true of Muslim India. Having lost the throne of India they were in a state of despondency. All the leaders, with the exception of a few, had not only accepted foreign domination as a *fait-accompli* but as an unquestionable mark of the superiority, of the Western Economic, Social and Moral Systems over Islamic. They exhorted the Muslims to blindly imitate the West, to discard the economic system of Islam and accept the economic system of the Capitalistic Economics. All Islamic Ideals were quietly relegated to the limbo of oblivion.

In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say that many of these so-called neo-rationalists of Islam were ashamed to confess that Islam advocated abolition of interest and usury, or allowed polygamy and unrestricted divorce, or abolished the law of primogeniture, and put forth all sorts of lame apologies for these so-called 'obnoxious and antiquated laws." In short Muslims were swayed by the inferiority complex and all their reformist activities were more or less imitative and hence aimless. They were like a ship which is adrift on a stormy sea, without rudder, compass or chart.

To the imperishable glory of Iqbal be it said that for well nigh thirty years he waged an incessant war against this defeatist mentality. In 1905 Iqbal went to Europe and his stay in the West proved an eye-opener to him. He drank deep of the Western culture and Philosophy and he saw more clearly than any one of his contemporaries did, the hollowness of the claims of the West to guide the destinies of humanity. He saw clearly that the West was itself blind and groping in the dark and as such, could not lead humanity to anything but perdition. He saw clearly the moral and social dissolution going on in the West. He saw clearly the enormous peril to which the West was exposed by discarding Religion and all spiritual values. With an acute perspicacity peculiar to great geniuses he realised in 1905 what we are realising to-day, that the struggle between master and servant, between capitalist and labourer, between landlord and tenant, between the imperialist groups and the governed races, was but the symptom of intellectual anarchy and aimlessness which threatens to engulf the whole edifice of Western Civilization to-day. Like a clever physician he diagnosed correctly the pathological manifestations of the disease of Western civilization which was eating up its vitals and making it fruitless

Apostle Of New Order

I do not mean to say that Iqbal was the first to see it. No! He penetrated more deeply into the

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 3)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Anglo-French Talks

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Saturday, April 30.

Interviewed at Croydon last night just before he flew back to Paris, M. Daladier, the French Prime Minister, expressed great satisfaction at the result of the conversations between him and the British Government. "Never before", he said, "was the Entente closer between the two great nations, who have the same ideal of liberty and also common principles in their national life and their international policy. I am convinced that these conversations will have the best results for the maintenance of world peace in the way it must be maintained—namely, respect of liberty and of the rights of all peoples."

Successful Negotiations

At the end of the conversations last night a communique was issued describing the cordial unanimity of the British and the French Government in the course of their talks. And, indeed, the negotiations proceeded with a smoothness and rapidity that are not very common in international discussions. The reason for this is to be seen in the fact that the French Ministers found, as soon as they arrived in London, that it was possible to secure a great deal more in the way of military, naval, and air co-operation between the armed forces of the two countries than they had expected. Not only will the two countries establish close collaboration between their defence forces on land, sea and in the air, but it is authoritatively suggested that Great Britain will give credits to France for the purchase of emergency stores of wheat, a procedure similar to the secret purchases made by the British Government. It is expected that in this case France will buy her requirements from Rumania and other South Eastern European countries which are beginning to feel the pressure of Nazi economic policies. Large purchases by the Western democracies will help them to maintain their position as against Nazi pressure and prevent them from being completely absorbed in the German war machine.

A High Price

It must be added, however, that the British Government demanded a very high price indeed for these arrangements. It is well-known that the Fascist invasion of Spain is causing great anxiety in French Government circles. For more than one reason it is of vital importance to France that the foreign troops in Spain should be withdrawn immediately. On the other hand, while the French have supported Non-interventionist policies in the belief that they would secure this end, the British Government has consistently used Non-intervention as a cloak for legitimising Fascist intervention. And in the recently concluded pact with Mussolini Mr. Chamberlain went so far as to flout the Non-intervention Committee openly and agree to the presence in Spain of Italian troops until such time as Mussolini considered that they had served their purpose there. The divergence between French and British policy in this matter can be understood when we remember that preparations have already been made according to which, in a future war with France Germany and Italy would combine to attack her on the Spanish Frontier. All along the Pyrenese, from San Sebastian on the Bay of Biscay to Jaca, there has been installed a formidable chain of ten huge aerodromes equipped with all modern improvements and underground hangers.

A Menace To France

These dromes have not been built as a defence against the Spanish Government Front which does not exist in that area. They are a definite menace to France. Indeed, they directly threaten the munition works which, before the Spanish war, were erected in southern France with the special object of making them safe from any future attacks which may be launched from the German Frontier. There can be no doubt that these aerodromes have been built by Italians and Germans. It is reliably reported that there is not a single mechanic in them who is not a German or an Italian, German and Italian flags fly over the aerodromes and Spaniards are not even allowed to go in. Thus, danger to France will not disappear with the end of the Spanish war and the withdrawal of volunteers if that withdrawal takes place after Franco has achieved a complete victory. Rebel Spain is firmly under the German yoke. Officers and instructors in Franco's military academies are practically all Germans.

Spain Betrayed Again

In this situation Mr. Chamberlain's object was to ensure the reimposition of international control over the land frontiers between Spain and France, so as to ensure the success of Mussolini's troops over the Republican Government. The upshot of the Franco-British talks on this subject did not result in anything conclusive. The French Ministers agreed to restore the International Frontier control along the Pyrenese as soon as the British plan of last December providing for the proportional withdrawal of foreign troops begins to be applied. It is understood that control will come into force as soon as the international inspectors in charge of counting the volunteers have entered Spain. It may be terminated only if by the end of 45 days the inspectors find that they cannot owing to bad faith on either side, succeed in their task. Considering Italy's avowed determination not to withdraw her troops before the end of the war and the British Government's support of Italy in this attitude, the whole scheme is another blow to the Spanish Government. Spain has again been betrayed.

Attitude Towards Czechoslovakia

The other demand presented to the French by the National Government of Britain was in regard to Czechoslovakia. On this point, however, the French delegates informed Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax that France intends

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INTRIGUERS FALL OUT.

With the Wafd out of the picture, the troubles of the Palace-Government alliance in Egypt have now duly begun. Some time ago Mahomed Mahmoud Pasha, the Prime Minister, tendered his resignation owing to differences with the Palace. He was, however, induced to withdraw it for the time being. Now it is the turn of the Palace Chief, Ali Maher Pasha, the Chief of the Royal Cabinet, who has resigned, though the resignation has not yet been accepted. The last elections, in which Mahomed Mahmoud and Ali Maher, along with some others, combined to fight against Nahas Pasha, were remarkable, even in Egypt, for the blatantly illegal methods, including open terrorism, which were employed by this alliance. The intriguers have now fallen out over the spoils of their victory. The crisis has not yet taken any decisive turn. But so far as the people of Egypt are concerned, they will be none the worse for it; they ought, indeed, to welcome it.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS

Replying to a question in the Commons on the subject of appointing Governors in Indian provinces, Lord Stanley gave an assurance that the "difficulties" that recently arose in Orissa "would not be lost sight of in making future appointments". And we can quite believe the Orissa blunder will not be forgotten. Referring at the same time to the suitability of members of the Indian Services for Governorships, whether temporary or otherwise, Lord Stanley stated that the old practice would remain unchanged. It is not at all a good practice to appoint civilians as Governors. For, as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad pointed out the other day in his statement on the Orissa question, a civil servant develops a rigid narrow "service mentality" and becomes unfit for the post of Governor which needs a broad outlook and adaptivity of mind. But it is not expedient to make such an appointment the occasion for a constitutional crisis. Indian politicians are best fitted to be Governors in India, and if civilians must be eligible for the posts, the claims of Indian civilians ought not to be ignored.

ANOTHER FOREIGN EXPERT

The appointment of Mr. J. H. Thomas of the Government Actuary's Department, London, to be the first Superintendent of Insurance, as provided for under the new Insurance Act, will be widely resented in this country. While we have nothing to say against Mr. Thomas personally, we believe that there are Indians of equal, if not of superior, merits and capacity, whose claims have been entirely overlooked in making the present appointment. It is most anomalous indeed that foreign experts are being imported even now in this country regardless of the repeated public protests. Indians are quite capable of managing their own affairs, and this pernicious practice of calling in foreigners as experts must be stopped without any further delay. The Government of India owe it to themselves to explain why they have appointed a non-Indian to what is going to be a key-post in the world of Indian Insurance.

SIGNIFICANT TRIBUTE.

Speaking at the East India Association on his recent visit to this country, Lord Samuel, says a London message,

'believed that it would be found necessary to grant India Dominion Status, after which there was to be expected in India, as elsewhere, not an intensification of the movement towards separation, but rather full and cordial co-operation with the rest of the Commonwealth, for it could then be given without derogation to the self-respect and patriotism of a proud and sensitive people."

We are not quite so sure that India will give up her ultimate objective to oblige Great Britain. But there is truth in the essential argument of Lord Samuel, namely, that if Great Britain concedes gracefully what is India's birthright, she will win a goodwill which will be more valuable and useful than the political relationship which Englishmen insist upon as between India and Great Britain. Be that as it may, the plea of Lord Samuel—he is a Liberal, but he is also an Imperialist—is a recognition of and tribute to the Congress. And it teaches us the lesson that organised strength and determination can achieve miracles.

JUST DEMANDS

Speaking on the resolution regarding the demands of States' Subjects, one of the speakers at the Subjects Committee meeting of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal Conference said: "The backwardness of the people is no ground for not granting a responsible Government." This is the essence of democracy. And it is all the more true of Indian States' subjects because their comparative backwardness is the direct result of irresponsible feudal backwardness of ruling Princes. Nothing condems more decisively the rule of their feudal Highnesses based on principles of "divine rights" and Government which the progressive world discarded as ludicrous long ago, than the condition of States subjects. The resolution demands nothing beyond what is the right of States' subjects, a right further justified by the miserable condition in which they suffer in most of the States.

REFORM OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The Government of the United Provinces have appointed a Committee with Acharya Narendra Deo, M.L.A., as the Chairman, to examine the whole question of the University education in the Province in the light of experience gained during the last several years. The Committee's terms of reference are wide but we trust it will give special attention to the financial aspect of university education in view of the high cost of the residential teaching universities. Special attempts need also to be made to make the University courses more practical and less academic. Finally, a good beginning should be made immediately in the use of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction in the colleges.

作壁上觀

WITHOUT COMMENT

Lord Samuel declared that many competent observers expected a spiit in the Congress between the more conservative and the more radical forces and this would provide a healthier balance but the leaders of the Congress Party were well aware of this danger to their movement and there could be no assurance that such a division would occur.

—London Message.

* * *

The Congress Party in the Frontier Assembly has expressed "its full confidence in the Ministry and contradicts the mischievous propaganda carried on by certain interested quarters," says a report.

This is a snub which the 'whispering campaigners' must not take—er—lying down.

* * *

"The backwardness of the people is no ground for not granting responsible Government," said a speaker at the Jaipur State's People Conference.

We may agree with this claim. But the trouble is that the backwardness of an ancient feudalism constitutes greater ground for irresponsible Government by Princes.

* * *

"Laws," said another speaker, "should be made to safeguard the interests of the people. They are the best judges of their interests."

Quite true.

But "His Highness" is the High Court Judge. And then, of course, there is the highest tribunal, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the composite shape of Simla and Whitehall.

* * *

Mr. H. V. Kamath, ex-I.C.S., of C.P. regretted in a speech that "the Baden-Powell Scouts attached undue importance to the Crown in preference to the country."

Our compatriot might as well regret their 'raison-d'etre.'

* * *

Says Mr. Savarkar, "There is not much difference between the Hindu Mahasabha and the Congress and I agree 90 per cent. with the Congress.

It's obviously the 10 per cent. that makes all the difference in the world.

* * *

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE

Mr. J. H. Thomas

—Headlines.

Reassure yourself, please. This J. H. Thomas is another J. H. Thomas.

* * *

The appointment has been made by the Government of India under the Insurance Act of 1938 the appointee being a Civil Servant from the Actuary's Department, London.

No, they couldn't get an Indian. And please shut up. You are betraying a lamentable lack of gratitude for the trouble that our Government of India takes in securing the services of the very best men available.

* * *

President Roosevelt appeals to Nations to construct a better world order.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain is already trying to do it on the ruins of democracy.

* * *

Provoked by "Nationalist" attack against British ships in Spanish ports, a number of Masters of these ships have strongly protested against "ruthless, absolute and deliberate" attacks to——— Valencia.

How "Realistic"; in fact, how British!

* * *

Baron Hirota, Japanese Foreign Secretary, is "officially" optimistic that hostilities would soon end in China but personally he is afraid they won't.

We agree with this fine distinction. And this is how official Japanese communiques should be understood and interpreted.

* * *

'My wife's away, but she writes to me from every town she touches at.'

'You're lucky; mine touches me from every town she writes at.'

I. C. S. & GOVERNORSHIPS

Setalvad's Answer To Stanley

Prepare For Country-Wide Agitation Against Such Appointments

SAYS, FREE INDIA LIKE FREE IRELAND WILL BE ADVANTAGEOUS TO BRITAIN AND EMPIRE

BOMBAY, May 10.

A WARNING TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THAT INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION IS NOT GOING TO REST QUIET OVER THE QUESTION OF I.C.S. GOVERNORS BY THE FIAT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA AND THAT THERE WILL BE A COUNTRY-WIDE AGITATION AGAINST APPOINTMENTS TILL ULTIMATELY THE BRITISH YIELD is given by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President of the Indian National Liberal Federation in reply to Lord Stanley's statement in the House of Commons yesterday.

Commenting on Lord Stanley's statement, Sir Chimanlal says:

"Lord Stanley declared in the House of Commons that there was no change in the British Government's view regarding the suitability of the members of the India Civil Service for Governorships. The Anglo-Saxons race is woefully lacking in imagination and never wakes up to the realities of any situation unless it gets a knock on the head.

AN ANACHRONISM

Lord Stanley lightly brushes aside the growing volume of Indian opinion on this question and pays no heed to the merits of the objection raised by the Indian people to the anarchronism of civilian governors under the new Constitution. The British Government should, however, take warning that Indian public opinion is not going to rest quiet over this question by the fiat of the Under-Secretary of State for India. There must be and there will be a country-wide agitation against such appointments till ultimately the British Government will have to yield, but by that time all the grace of their yielding will be lost.

JOBS FOR EUROPEANS

The system of reserving all Governorships except—those of Bombay, Bengal and Madras for members of the Civil Service is really dictated by the desire of giving those jobs to Europeans. Never once have they appointed an Indian Member of the Civil Service to that post. There were Sir Atul Chatterji and Sir Joseph Bhore, distinguished members of the Viceroy's Executive Council but they were set aside and secretaries to the Government of India working under them were appointed Governors. You have now Sir Jagdish Prasad also a civil servant as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council but not he, but an European junior to him has been sent to act as Governor in a province.

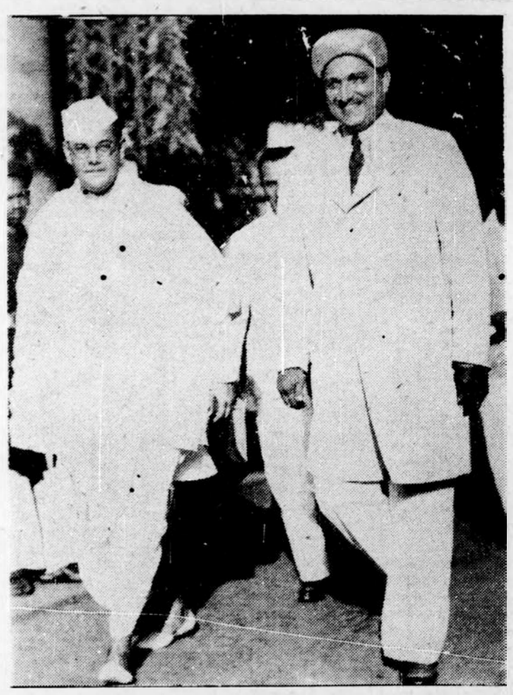
CIVILIANS AND GOVERNORSHIP

What the public, however, want is that no member of the Permanent Civil Service European or Indian, should any longer fill the post of Governor acting or permanent.

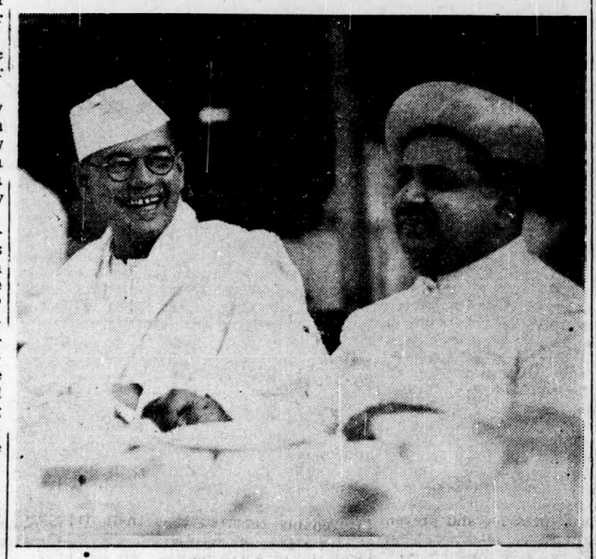
It is strange fatality that the British Government have never done anything in proper time. Look at the way in which they have dealt with Ireland. British statesmen and British Press now acclaim the new agreement with Ireland and emphasise that a free Ireland would be friendly and of great help to the British Empire. Why did not this obvious truth dawn upon them during the last 40 years of the struggle of Ireland to be free? If the British people had accepted the Home Rule for Ireland Bill sponsored by Gladstone, all the tragedies of the Irish-British connection would have been saved. It is surprising that these statesmen who now realise the advantages of a free Ireland do not visualise the advantages of a free India to Britain and the Empire. They, however, never seem to grow wiser by past experience.

S. AFRICAN EXAMPLE

It was only once in the history of England that they did the right thing at the right moment and did not hesitate to take risks. That was when Sir Henry Cambell-Bannerman granted Dominion Status to the Union of South Africa immediately following the Boer War. England has reaped a good harvest by that bold act of statesmanship. One earnestly hopes that providence will lead British statesmen to approach Indian problems with similar broad vision and high statesmanship."—A.P.



SUBHAS BABU AND MR. SULTAN CHINOY, THE MAYOR LEAVING THE CORPORATION HALL AFTER THE PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.



A 'close-up' of Subhas Babu and the Sheriff of Bombay at a Garden Party given in honour of the Congress President by Mr. M. I. Rowjee.

Fuehrer's Triumphal Return Home

BERLIN, May 9.

"The Fuehrer is now returning to the capital proudly and happily. Let us stand by him and his work", runs an appeal to the public exhorting them to beflag their houses and line the streets on Herr Hitler's route to-morrow morning when he arrives from Italy.

The appeal states that Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini created a bloc of 120 million who are determined to defend their eternal and vital rights. The historic avowal of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy to immutable friendship is an expression of the strength of two nations which are united for a common policy of peace and reconstruction.—Reuter.

HITLER LEAVES FOR GERMANY

Duce Sees Him Off At Station

FLORENCE: May 10.

Herr Hitler left for Germany in his special train at midnight.

The two dictators drove from the Opera to the crowded, decorated station in an open car and standing up saluted the crowd. Before entering the train, Herr Hitler, whose face showed signs of deep emotion, had a long and cordial handshake with Signor Mussolini.

As the train steamed out Signor Mussolini stood at attention on the platform while Herr Hitler leaned out of the window and waved his hand.—Reuter.

Hitler Congratulates Italians

FLORENCE, May 9

A great shout emanating from ten-thousand throats shook the air when Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini appeared on the gold-draped balcony of the thirteenth century palace, for the last appearance before an Italian assemblage.

Their appearance was heralded by trumpeters clad in fifteenth century costumes who blew a gay fanfare on silver instruments. Seven times the two dictators showed themselves during twelve minutes.

Since their arrival early in the afternoon the dictators went sightseeing and watched a game of mediaeval football played by teams clad in full national costume which the Florentines claim to be the forerunner of modern association of football.

Herr Hitler in a statement on the eve of his departure said "It has been too beautiful. I have noted a truly remarkable friendliness on the party of the whole population".—Reuter.

Archduke Albrech Expelled From Habsburg House

BUDAPEST, May 10.

Archduke Albrech of Habsburg has been expelled by Archduke Otto from the House of Habsburg following his marriage to a school teacher.

Archduke Otto's representative in Hungary has issued a statement saying that when Otto came of age he issued a circular letter to all members of the Habsburg House reminding them that should they contract a marriage beneath their rank they automatically cease to be members of the Habsburg House.—Reuter

Cross Of Christ Should Not Be In Company Of Reds And Moneylenders

ROME May 10.

A reply to the Pope's recent attack on the Swastika is made in Mussolini's newspaper "Popoloditalia" and says: "We should like to say to the Father of all of us Catholics that it is very dangerous to speak of the Cross of Christ and wave it above as if it were a weapon and then find oneself in the threatening and grinning company of masonic moneylenders and Bolsheviks without even having in one's hand the whip with which to drive them from the temple of God and to remain alone, praying praying and praying.—Reuter.

"More Useful Outside Legislature"

Working Committee To Consider Sambamurthi's Request

MADRAS, May 10.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, in a communication to Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, has sought the permission of the Working Committee to resign his position as Speaker and as a member of the Madras Assembly.

In the course of the communication he is understood to have stated that he wishes to be free to carry out his duties as a public man and Congress Worker in an atmosphere where he will be untrammelled by office.

He feels he would prove more useful outside office and the Legislature.

The Congress Working Committee will, it is learnt, take up Mr. Sambamurthi's request for consideration at its ensuing meeting in Bombay and the actual resignation will be submitted soon after the requisite permission is given by the Committee.—United Press.

SAMBAMURTHI'S RESIGNATION

Andhra Congress Executive Resolution

MADRAS, May 10.

The Working Committee of the Andhra Provincial Congress which met under the presidentship of Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, at Sribagh to-day, has accepted the resignation of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, and recommended to the All-India Congress Working Committee for its acceptance.—United Press.

SHERIFF'S PARTY TO SUBHAS BOSE

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, was the guest of honour, at a tea-party given in his honour by Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Rowji, Sheriff of Bombay, at the Municipal Sports Club, on Tuesday evening.

The Congress President after the function at the Corporation Hall, moved to the premises of the Municipal Sports Club, which was tastefully decorated.

Covers were laid for about 200 guests comprising the elite of the city. Besides the Members of the Bombay Cabinet, and prominent Congressmen of the city, there were present the members of the Bombay Corporation and some of the officials of the Secretariat and the Municipality.

After refreshments the Congress President mixed freely with the guests to whom he was introduced. After spending nearly 45 minutes the President drove off.

AMERICAN 'PLANES FOR BRITAIN?

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Mr. A. H. Self of British Air Ministry arrived here from New York and conferred with Air Commodore Weir, Leader of the Air Ministry Mission.

Both stated that they believed that American factories can supply Britain with planes even in considerable quantities but they do not expect immediate deliveries as they are expected to take six months to get the order underway.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA PRESS RAIDED

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The offices of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" and Ananda Press, where the paper is published were searched this afternoon on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 124-A I. P. C. in connection, it is alleged, with the publication of a news item on March 2 under the heading the condition of political prisoners.

The police seized several copies of the issue of March 2.—A.P.

COURTNEY TERRELL DEAD

LONDON: May 10.

The death has occurred of Sir Courtney Terrell.—Reuter.

End Of Fr. Shipping Strike

PARIS, May 9.

The shipping strike has been settled.—Reuter.

Lord Samuel On How To Increase Co-operation Between India And Britain

Grant Of Dominion Status To India Urged: Question Of "Self-Respect Of Sensitive People"

LONDON: May 9.

Lord Samuel speaking on his recent visit to India before the East India Association, said that HE BELIEVED THAT IT WOULD BE FOUND NECESSARY TO GRANT INDIA DOMINION STATUS, AFTER WHICH THERE WAS TO BE EXPECTED IN INDIA, AS ELSEWHERE, NOT AN INTENSIFICATION OF THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS SEPARATION, BUT RATHER FULL AND CORDIAL CO-OPERATION WITH THE REST OF THE COMMONWEALTH, FOR IT COULD THEN BE GIVEN WITHOUT DEROGATION TO THE SELF-RESPECT AND PATRIOTISM OF A PROUD AND SENSITIVE PEOPLE.

Speaking of the cordiality existing between the civil service and the Congress Ministers, Lord Samuel said that he received one or two complaints that some senior men had not been quite able to adapt themselves to the new situation and gave the instance of the recent incident in Orissa.

He said that it showed a strange misreading of the situation that an official, however distinguished, who was a subordinate to the Ministers, should be nominated as acting governor, and undoubtedly, the Ministers were right to protest and the Government of India were wise in recognising the mistake made.

WORKING OF NEW ACT

Speaking of the working of the New Constitution, Lord Samuel said that it had given a great impetus to measures for village uplift which he described as undoubtedly the most important of all the many problems of India."

Agrarian legislation for the improvement of the status of the cultivator pressing forward in many places necessarily occasioned much controversy but it generally appeared long overdue.

Referring to what he described as the chief defect of the working of India's present political system, namely lack of any well organised party apart from the Congress, Lord Samuel declared that many competent observers expected a split in the Congress between the more conservative and the more radical forces and this would provide a healthier balance but the leaders of the Congress Party were well aware of this danger to their movement and there could be no assurance that such a division would occur.

FEDERATION

Lord Stanley presiding said that recent visitors to India emphasised that the goodwill existing there. Lord Stanley emphasised that goodwill also existed in England particularly in the House of Commons.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Michael Odwyer and Sir Firoze Khan Noon participated in the subsequent debate. Sir Feroze Khan Noon said that he did not agree that India wanted separation, because connection between India and Britain was essential. After pointing out that Federation as now envisaged had been rejected by all parties he said that his advice to his countrymen was to accept Federation at present if only because it would give India powers over its economic position.—Reuter.

Scene In Belgian Chamber

Crowded Public Galleries Demand Dissolution Of Parliament

BRUSSELS, May 10.

Showers of leaflets demanding the dissolution of Parliament fluttered from the crowded public galleries of the Chamber during the speech of the Finance Minister M. Somdan (after his morning's announcement of the increase of Bank rate from two to four per cent). He declared that the economic crisis persisted and position had not improved since last year.

Estimates of Budget deficit has been difficult to determine but it was now clear that eleven to twelve million Francs would be needed. Fiscal receipts had diminished but expenditures were also reduced and further economies were contemplated.

As the Chamber will debate on the budgetary situation for two days, the crucial vote is expected to-morrow.—Reuter.

GOVT. WILL FIGHT TILL VICTORY IS WON

Delvayo Repudiates Reports About Mediation In Spain

LONDON, May 9.

Reports of mediation in Spain was emphatically repudiated by Senor Delvayo in a statement issued at Geneva according to a Spanish press agency.

The statement declares that nobody has been authorised to open conversations or negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice in Spain. No armistice or mediation is possible between an independent people and German and Italian invaders.

It concludes by emphasising that the Spanish Republic will resist to the end, namely until victory.—Reuter.

REBEL ADVANCE CHECKED

MADRID May 10.

General Franco's troops resumed the push Southwest of Morella.

Republicans however claim that insurgents were checked after heavy fighting except at a point 25 miles from Morella, where ground was conceded.

Revolt In Bolivia

Severe Fight Between Rebels And Govt.

BUENOS AIRES, May 10.

A revolt has broken out in Bolivia according to an unconfirmed report from Ascuncion Paraguay.

The revolt, it is said, followed shooting yesterday of Colonel Cardenas. It is stated that severe fighting between Government troops and rebels occurred near Villamonte.

A message from Lapaz states that Cardenas was killed while trying to escape as he was being led to execution.—Reuter.

(N. B. Bolivia is an inland republic in South America).

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT DENIES REPORT

LAPAZE (Bolivia) May 10.

Lieut. Col. Busch, Bolivian President denies that a military revolt has broken out in Chaco.

He declares that everything is completely quiet.—Reuter.

AMOY HEAVILY SHELLED

AMOY, May 10.

The port was heavily shelled by Japanese warships and later, leaflets were dropped on the Island Eulangsu, half a mile away requesting foreigners and foreign shipping to leave as the Japanese proposed clearing out Chinese troops.—Reuter.

Hitler Crosses Brenner Frontier

BERLIN, May 10.

Herr Hitler's train cross the Brenner Frontier into Germany at 08-25 hours and he was welcomed at the Frontier by Seyss-Inquart and other Austrian and German officials.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIAN QUESTION BEFORE LEAGUE COUNCIL

Delegation To Be Present As Negus' Personal Representatives

GENEVA May 10.

The Abyssinian question comes before the League Council at 5 p. m. to-day. According to a French source the Abyssinian delegate will be admitted as a personal representative of Haile Selassie and not of the Abyssinian Government.

After three-hours'-secret session the League Council has decided that the Ethiopian delegation can be allowed to be present at the table of the Council when the Abyssinian question is discussed conditionally. The delegations presence will be without prejudice to the question of principle and to the validity of their credentials.

Also it was decided that there should be no resolution or recommendation on the subject but only declarations by individual members of the Council acting within their sovereign rights—the procedure that was adopted when the question of Italian aggression came before the Council.—Reuter.

DETENTION OF ROSE COHEN

Soviet Govt. Reject British Protest

MOSCOW: May 10.

The Soviet Government have rejected the British Government's protest at the detention of Cohen on the grounds that she is a **Soviet citizen.—Reuter.**

POLITICALS IN BENGAL

Govt. To Appoint Committee To Examine Individual Cases

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Enquiries made in informed political circles by the "United Press" as to the progress so far made with regard to the problem of the release of the political prisoners—which formed the subject matter of protracted negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, the Home Minister, reveal that this question has been thoroughly discussed by the Bengal Cabinet.

It is learnt that the Bengal Government will shortly issue a Communique, announcing the appointment of a Committee, which will be instructed to examine the records of convicted political prisoners, who may be released before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment.

It is further gathered that the services of an eminent retired Indian Judge of the Calcutta High Court will be secured for the Chairmanship of the proposed Committee.

Besides the Chairman, it is understood, about half-a-dozen members belonging to the different parties in both the Houses of the Bengal Legislature, will be invited to join this Committee.

In this connection, it may be recalled that the total number of convicted political prisoners at present confined in the different jails of Bengal, is nearly 350, including six women and those convicted in connection with the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case.—**United Press.**

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Horror That Stalks Bugti Land

"Deeds Reminiscent Of Medieval Times Still Thrive", Says Jairamdas Doulatram

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram has issued the following statement in regard to the Bugti affair:

On the occasion of the District Political Conference at Jacobabad three weeks ago, complaints against the Nawab of Bugti were placed by the victims before me and other Congress friends.

I re-visited Jacobabad as promised, to enquire more fully into the complaints of the inhabitants of the Bugti tract and have personally met many of the sufferers.

The tales told by them reveal a shocking state of affairs in an area which is under the control of the Government of India and in which their intervention can easily be both prompt and effective.

But thousands of complaints spread over a long series of years have only led to more oppression and no relief from anywhere.

The Bugti tract is not a State. It is not classed among the Indian States. The Nawab is not a ruling prince. The tract borders on the Jacobabad District (Sind) lying between Sind, Punjab and Baluchistan. The population is only about 30,000. There is a headman of the Bugti tribe who is known as the Nawab. He is under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta. The Nawab holds the title of C. S. I. from the British Government and receives from the Government of India the sum of Rs. 6,000 per month partly for the payment of certain local officials and partly for the maintenance of levy police.

WIDESPREAD UNREST.

Quite a good number of Bugtis also live within Jacobabad district and form part and parcel of the local inhabitants. The Nawab of Bugti also holds nearly 30,000 acres of land in different parts of Sind and has acquired land even in the Punjab.

The Nawab has been the headman of the tract since 1917. The cumulative deeds of 15 years raised such a storm and led to such widespread unrest that the Government of Baluchistan was forced to appoint a Commission of enquiry under Major Beetham in 1932 to investigate into the complaints. The Commission made a very damaging report covering 300 pages. It has never seen the light of day. The reasons for its non-publication are obvious.

I will give a few illustrative examples of the inhumanities perpetrated by the Nawab of Bugti on the slightest pretext.

MEDIEVAL SYSTEM.

Once the maid-servant of his own blood-uncle, Mir Nazirkhan, was suspected by the Nawab of small theft. Mir Nazirkhan made enquiries and openly resented the false accusation. The Nawab clasped him into jail and on excuses equally slight, he imprisoned a number of his cousins and other relatives. All these prisoners were subjected to the most horrible treatment in jail. The prison system in Bugti is of the medieval times. These people were chained and their legs locked up in large wooden frames. They were confined in rooms in summer surrounded by heaps of chaff to increase suffocation in the rooms and were put out in the open during the height of winter to suffer excessive cold. They were beaten everyday and sometimes the lathis broke on their backs. Their bare bodies were besmeared with soft molasses to attract ants and Mir Nazirkhan himself narrated to me how the ants ate into their flesh. A few lines of complaint scribbled on a fragment of cloth, smuggled out of the dark dungeon, describing their horrible condition reached the authorities in Baluchistan. The prisoners were, however, not released but merely transferred to British prisons. At the end of many years they were ultimately set free. Their wives and children were however all the time under the control of the Nawab. The husbands living in Jacobabad district petitioned the Political Agent to get their wives and children restored to them. But the Nawab refused to restore them. On hearing that their families at Bugti were suffering tortures the released relations went to Bugti and took their children. On coming to know this the Nawab sent his men who overtook them on their way back to Jacobabad and used their rifles to prevent their further progress, killing two men and wounding a woman to death with a sword. The rest were arrested and sentenced to 14 years. The Political Agent had ultimately to intervene. The British authorities in Baluchistan convicted some of the Nawab's men to 7 years imprisonment. But within two years they were set at liberty.

WOMEN SLAVES.

The Nawab forcibly took possession of the lands of Sardar Sobdarkhan a leading man of the Bugtis. His people complained to the British authorities. They got no relief. The Nawab gave them 10 years imprisonment, the only offence being their complaining against him. A complaint was made to the Government of India but nothing happened. Sobdarkhan died in Ajmer jail and others in other prisons in India. Recently, the younger brother of Sobdarkhan was fired at and killed while offering prayers in a mosque.

The Nawab maintains about 600 slaves called Maretta Bugti. The women slaves are subjected to very hard and unpleasant labour. The slightest offence results in the imprisonment of these slaves. The women slave prisoners are chained with a stranger male prisoner on either side and they cannot move out to answer the call of nature except in the company of the two chained male prisoners.

HUSBANDS FOR WIDOWS.

The Hindu inhabitants in the territory are as much the oppressed as the Nawab's own Bugti fellow-Mussalmans. Under the Nawab's orders, the property of Hindus dying without male issue is confiscated for the Nawab's use. Property worth lakhs has thus been acquired by the Nawab, the widows and daughters of the deceased Hindus being left penniless. One such widow whose husband left nearly a lakh of rupees told me her sad tale, and how her repeated petitions to the Nawab went unheeded. The Nawab who has asserted the right to nominate husbands for Hindu widows, threatened that this widow and her daughter would be forced to marry husbands of Nawab's choice. The poor woman fled to Jacobabad where she lives a life of poverty. Another Hindu widow told me how on the death of her husband the Nawab forced her to marry another man and when even that second husband died she was threatened with forcible marriage with a third husband. She preferred to leave all her belongings and escaped to Jacobabad. Several widows whose husbands had been rich men are to-day living in Jacobabad by manual labour.

CONFISCATION OF WEALTH.

A big merchant was fined Rs. 11,000 for alleged default in paying an excise duty of Rs. 4-8. On the slightest excuses, properties worth thousands are acquired by the Nawab in fines. The merchants of to-day have been asked to pay some of the taxes at the present increased rates with retrospective effects from the days of the Nawab's father which means a period of fifty years in all. Some years ago, the Burma Shell Petroleum Company, wanted to tap the mineral resources of the Bugti tract. The Nawab welcomed them and forced two merchants to cater for the large investigating party in the desert parts of the country. The Nawab not only left them un-recompensed but fined them for various imaginary things. The confiscation of the wealth of merchants and the lands of Bugti zamindars has made the Nawab the richest man between Baluchistan and Sind.

NO BARBERS IN BUGTI.

Barbers are not allowed in his area by the Nawab. A Bugti suffering from some disease on the head asked a friend Bugti to shave his head. The Nawab accused him of having shaved the beard of a Mussalman. Both the men shaved and the friend who shaved him protested that the beard remained intact. But the Nawab decided otherwise and fined the person who shaved Rs. 1,000 and forced a Bania to purchase the man's lands worth Rs. 10,000 for Rs. 1,000 and later the Nawab himself re-purchased the land from the Bania. A person in the streets of the Bugti village expressed to a neighbour that this was not justice. The news went to the Nawab. He sent for the man and fined him Rs. 500 for making such comment.

The report by Major Beetham must be before the public before they can follow and fully realise the horror that stalks the Bugti land. The Bugtis within the British district of Jacobabad are also not wholly free from harassment by the Nawab or the unkindly attentions of the British police.

STRANGE ATTITUDE.

Five months ago, the Bugtis decided to take a big step and declared that Sardar Abdulrahman, the eldest son of the Nawab, should he made the headman of the tribe. In this they were following previous precedents of the son being nominated to headmanship in the life time of a father and the British authorities have always been recognising such nomination. Sardar Abdulrahman, however, happened to be an employee of the British authorities in Baluchistan. On receipt of pathetic appeal from his tribe, he had left for his native place and was received with enthusiastic welcome as their deliverer by the whole tribe. The British authorities, however, chose to act differently. The armed strength of the British Government was rushed to the Bugti area to prevent the change in the headmanship and, to-day, Abdulrahman is hunted and wanted man. Although the police has warrants against him, the loyalty of the tribe is shown by its refusal to yield him up, though he is living within the Bugti tract. Sardar Abdulrahman has all along advised his fellow Bugtis to remain peaceful and allow the change to be made by a constitutional procedure. The British authorities realising the unpopularity of the present Nawab are reported to be favourable to the selection of the present Nawab's minor son Akbarkhan as the new Nawab. But the people have no confidence in him and they feel that it would only mean either the rule of the old Nawab or of British officials neither of which they want.

I feel unless a radical change is effected there will be no peace and sense of security on the border of Jacobabad district wherein also reside and migrate thousands of Bugtis who feel their life in danger under the Nawab. The obvious solution is to adopt this people's nominee. Sardar Abdulrahman, as the new Nawab and give him an elective council of advisors, to regularise the civil and criminal administration of the area and to take prompt and effective measures to restore the people's confidence, making it possible for the Mussalman and Hindu refugees to go back to their places of work and business, and restoring to them all their confiscated property.

All attempts to make the Government of India do this duty by the people in that tract have so far proved futile. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai tried to move this matter with the Central Government but to no purpose. The Central Assembly is being denied its say in the matter. The Government of India or the Governor-General choose to allow the matter to be dealt with by officials of British Baluchistan. They have no excuse for this gross inaction. The Bugti tract is not an Indian State. The Nawab has no treaty rights. He is a mere headman of a small tribe over whom the British authorities have complete sway, and in whose defence the authorities have only so recently rushed British police at the cost of India's taxpayers. The scandalous and shocking state of things in Bugti are a standing disgrace for the British Government. Deeds reminiscent of the 13th century are happening in the 20th under its benign rule.

JAIL REFORMS IN ORISSA

Political Prisoners To Leave Newspapers And Better Diet

CUTTACK, May 10.

The abolition of "Sarkar Salam," and only one class of political prisoners with most of the facilities enjoyed at present by A Class prisoners, it is understood, are some of the jail reforms decided upon at a Conference yesterday of the Premier, Mr. Biswanath Das, the Minister for Prisons, Mr. Bodhram Dubey, the Inspector-General of Prisons and the District Magistrate of Cuttack.

According to the new rules, political prisoners will enjoy the privilege of having newspapers and a better diet including vitaminous handpounded rice instead of mill rice.

The Conference did not favour the storing of food supplies for one year in advance and decided to have running contracts with a view to avoiding spoiling of foodstuffs.

It was also decided that excess production of articles like vegetables in jails would be sold out preference being given to hospitals.—A.P.

ELECTRIC BURNS BY CAT'S JUMP?

Electric burns were stated to have been caused, according to medical opinion, when a cat jumped on a sleeping man, named Ramavatar Rukhai, residing at Curry Road.

The cat's scratches developed into tetanus and he succumbed at the K. E. M. Hospital on Tuesday. The man sustained scratches eighteen days ago at his residence.

FOLLOW VIENNA'S EXAMPLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion Hall was full with members and invitees, who included Mr. Jamshed Mehta, ex-Mayor of Karachi, Mr. T. E. Streatfield, Collector of Bombay, M. I. Rowjee, Sheriff of Bombay Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Sir H. P. Mody and Lt. Col. Jelal Shah. There were cheers when Sir H. P. Mody entered the Hall.

MINISTERS ARRIVE.

Five minutes before the function commenced Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay followed by Hon. A. B. Latthe, the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Hon. Mr. Yasin Nurie and Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil arrived and were received by the Mayor.

Babu Subash Chandra Bose, when he arrived was received by the Mayor and taken to the dais, where he and the Mayor occupied their seats

Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay, then read the Civic Address. Hundreds of people had gathered outside the building and the Hall to hear the first address of the Bombay Corporation to the President of the Indian National Congress being presented. But the loud speaker arrangement failed.

The civic address was then read out by the Mayor.

The text of the address has already appeared in "The Chronicle."

The address was printed on Khaddar silk with a beautiful border showing the views of the Gateway of India and the Secretariat Building on either side and the Municipal Buildings at the bottom. The Municipal Coat of Arms is printed at the top. The address was enclosed in a casket made of sandal wood. Mr. Sultan Chinoy presented the casket with the address to Babu Subhas Bose amidst cheers from the gathering.

SUBHAS' REPLY.

Replying to the address, Babu Subash Chandra Bose thanked the Corporation from the bottom of his heart for the address presented to him. He would not be presumptuous enough to imagine that he was worthy of the great honour. On the contrary, he was there, in spite of his shortcomings, as a servant of the Indian National Congress, and the Indian public at large. The address was a token of the Corporation's generosity and largeness of heart. He took it, that the presentation of the address showed the real feeling of the Corporation towards the movement for India's emancipation and towards all those that had been taking part in that movement.

VIENNA'S EXAMPLE.

While in Europe, he had the opportunity to study the Socialist Municipality of Vienna. Anyone who went to that city, would not return without being convinced of the importance and significance of the working of that municipality to all those interested in civic affairs. During the last 12 years that Municipality had provided good housing to 200,000 persons, without raising loans and without additional taxation. The entire cost was charged to the revenue, which was realised through taxing entertainments. The Municipality had effectively solved the problem of water supply, roads, education for children, health, infant mortality and hundreds of other problems. If so much could be done in one city, naturally it had its importance to the other parts of the world.

BOMBAY'S FORWARD STEP

The Congress President welcomed the decision to do away with limited franchise for the Bombay municipal elections. This was a significant act, which was important not only for Bombay but for the whole of the country. He offered his congratulations to the Bombay Ministry. He wished that the other Provinces would take a leaf out of Bombay's forward march, especially in the matter of introduction of the system of adult franchise.

The City of Bombay, continued the Congress President, was very well situated. It was on a sea beach. It compared favourably with any other city in the world. But that was only one side of the picture. There were the slums, there were the poorer classes, who lived under bad housing conditions. The Corporation would have to attend to these problems.

C. R. DAS' IDEAL

One of India's great men the late Deshbandhu Das, when he became the Mayor of Calcutta stated that the civic bodies should be made into real poor men's Corporation and laid down a programme of service of the poor. That was an ideal programme. We have yet to travel a long way before we could call our municipalities poor men's Corporation What was needed was the passion, the zeal and the desire to serve the poor. That would be the motive power, which would convert the Corporation into really poor men's Corporation.

In Bombay good progress had been made in Primary Education and other allied matters. The Congress President hoped that the Bombay Corporation would move with the times, travel as fast as possible to reach the ideal state.

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM

In the world, civic affairs were consciously or unconsciously moving towards Municipal Socialism. If one were to understand what it meant, there was no need to fight shy of the word. The work that had been undertaken by the municipalities of some of the western cities would have been unthinkable 20 or 30 years ago. For example, there was what the Vienna Municipality had done. Then there was the Birmingham Municipality, which had started Bank. Other duties and responsibilities had been undertaken by municipalities

Municipal Socialism was nothing but collective effort to serve the entire community.

If that were done, the Congress President felt that the Corporation would be serving not only the particular city concerned but the entire humanity.

INDIA'S HERITAGE

Concluding the Congress President said that it had been frequently said by foreigners that the municipal development in India was due to the contact with the west and they before that contact very little had been achieved in India. The Congress President wanted to give the lie direct to this claim in municipal matters, Indians were building on ancient foundations as they were building on ancient foundations; in matter of political freedom. He referred to the ancient relics of civic advance as found from the Mahenjo Daro excavations. Even after that, there was the Mouryan Empire with its Capital Pataliputra. The books about this ancient city tell the varying functions that were carried on by the Pataliputra Municipality, which compared favourably with the most modern civic bodies in the world. It was necessary to remind Indians about this, as due to age-long servitude, they had forgotten their own past.

The honour that had been done to him, was the honour done to the Indian National Congress, as he was a humble servant of that organisations.

He hoped that the Corporation would carry on its day-to-day progress and set an example to other cities in the country and abroad. He wished the Corporation every success in the arduous task ahead of it.

SHERIFF'S PARTY

The Mayor then introduced the members of the Corporation to the Congress President. After that, the President and members left to the Municipal Sports Club compound, where a tea party had been arranged in honour of the Congress President by Mr. M. I. Rowjee the Sheriff of Bombay.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

cott would, however, continue till the Indian community in Zanzibar decided otherwise.

Mr. Bose did not think that the Governor of Bengal would refuse to give assent to the Tenancy Bill. The measure was an improvement on the prevailing condition and gave more rights to the tenants. But it did not go far enough. The opposition to the measure was from a few Zamindars, who were backed up by a bloc of thirty European members of the Legislature. The opposition of the latter to the measure was because they were afraid that the next problem that would be tackled would be Industries, with a view to give relief to the workers. They possibly feel that they would get the support of the Zamindars, when they oppose any measure intended to benefit the workers.

Questioned about the possibility of Congress Ministries or Congress coalition ministries in other Provinces, the Congress President was of the view that the Ministry in Assam would fall soon. It was a very unstable ministry and was bound to go. In Sind, there was no possibility of a Congress Ministry. The present Ministry was more progressive than the one that was there before and hence the Congress Party had decided to support the Ministry.

EXPERT ADVICE.

When referred about the resolution of the Congress Working Committee regarding the setting up of an Inter-Provincial Committee of experts to help and advise the Congress Ministries. Mr. Bose said that a permanent machinery would be set up for the purposes of inter-provincial co-ordination.

The question of convening an All-India Conference to consider the communal question, would depend on what would be the outcome of the present talks with Mr. Jinnah, according to the Congress President.

SUBHAS' PLAN FOR P. C. C. OFFICIALS

Move For Co-Ordination Of Social & Relief Measures In Congress Provinces

(Continued from Page 1.)

masses, the Congress Governments had to set about finding ways and means of affording permanent relief to the people. Mere reduction in land revenue was not going to solve the problem.

These questions as well as the most important question of finding additional funds would be discussed by the Conference of Prime Ministers.

BENGAL'S PROBLEM

In the course of the interview Babu Subhas Chandra Bose stated that there was complete peace and harmony prevailing among Congressmen in Bengal. Asked about the possibility of Congress Ministry in Bengal, the Congress President stated that what Congressmen to-day wanted was not the formation of a Congress Ministry or a Coalition Ministry. The need of the hour was Hindu-Muslim understanding. In the course of the development of that understanding, if the formation of Ministry came, Congressmen would not shirk the responsibility. Congressmen and Muslims in the Opposition could have a common programme and work together even in the Opposition. The question of Coalition Ministry was not so important.

Asked about his impending meeting with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Bose said that he would pick up threads where Gandhiji had left them. He would not meet Mr. Jinnah till he knew the full details and was posted with all the data. It may be that he would meet Mr. Jinnah after Gandhiji had arrived in Bombay on Wednesday.

When the Congress President's pointed attention was drawn to the statement made by the Bengal Premier that he was offered the Congress Premiership by Congressmen, Mr. Bose said: 'We in that part of the country do not take him very seriously.'

C.P. QUESTION

The Congress Working Committee would consider the report of Sir Manmathanath Mukerjee about the C. P. affair, stated Mr. Bose, when questioned about the agenda for the Working Committee.

Mr. Bose pointed at a brown cover lying next to him and said that it contained the report of Sir Manmathanath. He took out the report and after counting the pages said that it consisted of 30 fullscap pages.

The Working Committee would also consider the Mysore situation.

Mr. Bose agreed that it was possible that the Working Committee might give general directions to Congress Ministries regarding the release of non-political prisoners in the future.

As regards the Frontier Province, where it is alleged a dismissed schoolmaster had been reinstated by the Congress Minister-in-charge, the Congress President stated that there was not enough information available about the situation in the Frontier. Gandhiji was bringing information and would post the Working Committee about what was happening in that Province.

MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

The Prime Ministers' Conference was the most important, functioning during the week according to Mr. Bose. This Conference would discuss the question of uniform work in all the provinces. The Conference would also discuss the various legislative measures taken by the Provincial Governments and suggest that other Provinces should follow up the useful work. The Conference would also discuss the question of simultaneously approaching the Government of India, whenever the necessity arose, instead of individually approaching it. The progress made by these seven Congress Provinces in implementing the Congress Election Manifesto and the work done from an All-India point of view would be considered. If something had already been done in implementing a portion of the Election Manifesto, the Conference would discuss the necessity of following it up.

The Congress President felt that it was necessary to hold such conferences and he himself felt that a Conference of Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committees should be called sometime later. It is possible that the Provincial Congress Secretaries might also be invited to attend this Conference. This would be not only to examine the work done by the Congress Ministries but also to keep up the extra-parliamentary activities of the Congress. The Prime Ministers' Conference would consider the question of raising more money for the Provincial budgets and relief to the agriculturists. The Congress President felt that a mere reduction in the land revenue would not help to solve the problem.

RATIO QUESTION

Discussing the question of raising more money for the Provincial revenues, the Congress President stated that he personally felt that the question of exchange ratio should be taken up. Till now this question was being stressed by the Congress as members of the Opposition. Now it could be stressed on behalf of seven Provincial Governments. If the Government of India were in favour of it, they could ask the Reserve Bank to fix up a lesser ratio so that the Provincial Governments could give enough relief to the peasantry.

TO FIGHT FEDERATION

Asked as to whether the Prime Ministers' Conference would consider the question of Federation and what steps the Congress and the Congress Governments should take to combat it, Subhas Babu stated that the coming of Federation could not be stopped by constitutional means. Though the occasion for it had not arisen now, he felt that when the time came all the power and means that the Congress commanded, including legislative and Governmental powers as well as activities outside, would be utilised to combat the insuguration of the Federal scheme. Since activities outside the Legislatures had to be intensified, he felt it necessary to call a Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees. He would put forth the suggestion about the Conference before the Congress Working Committee.

He reiterated that the agrarian problem could not be solved by reducing the land revenue. It was essential to increase the purchasing power of the masses. There was the question of their indebtedness which had to be solved and arrangements had to be made to give them cheap credit. The first step was to give them immediate relief. This had been done by most of the Provinces and now they had to tackle the question of giving permanent relief. It had to be attacked from all possible sides

Speaking about the position of the Congress regarding the Italian invasion of Abyssinia, he said, it could not do anything at present, when the League was about to recognise the Italian victory, especially when India had not its own spokesman on the League Assembly. The person there was appointed by the British Government on behalf of India. Real India was not represented there. The only thing that could be done was "to give expression to our sympathy and expose the pretences of the Western nations.'

CLOVE BOYCOTT

As regards Zanzibar Clove dispute, the Congress President said, the exact terms of the settlement between the Clove Growers' Association and Indians had not yet been known. In case the terms of the settlement were available before the end of the week, as was suggested, then the Working Committee would consider the question. Boy-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Indian Materials For Paper Manufacture

EXHIBIT IN THE INDIAN MUSEUM

To what extent can India supply raw materials for the manufacture of paper?

A partial answer to this question is given in an interesting exhibit relating to the manufacture of paper placed on show in the Indian Museum by its Industrial Section attached to the Botanical Survey of India but which unfortunately has up till now attracted very little attention.

In the exhibit there is a collection not merely of samples of hand-made and modern mill made papers but also of raw materials that go to their making. Processes through which these raw materials pass before we get the final product are also shown and notes added to explain to the uninitiated public what they are.

Raw materials of plant products used for the manufacture for different qualities of paper come from such varieties of objects as rags, sabai grass (a substitute for Esparto), straw, wood or wood pulp, bamboo, old ropes, jute fibres, hemp fibres, leaves and bark fibres, waste paper, other rough grasses and waste gunny bags. In fact there is nothing at present that is too mean or useless to be unsuitable for the requirements of paper mills. All materials, linen, cotton, silk, wool are equally welcome. The first three serving for the finer writing paper and the last as an ingredient in blotting papers.

SUPPLY OF THE SABAI GRASS.

Of the few Indian grasses suitable for paper making the two most important are Bhabar or Sabai (Ischaemum Angustifolium) and Muni Saccharum Ciliare).

Sabai grass grows plentifully on the bare slopes of outer Himalayas, in Nepal as well as in the hilly parts of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Bundelkhand and Central India. The grass is also met within the North-West Frontier Provinces and Madras.

The sabai contains a larger percentage of fibre than ordinary straw and therefore yields more paper. It is from Sabai that nearly all the printing papers are made and a large proportion of writing papers too. This grass is extensively used in the paper mills of India in admixture with imported pulp, where European machinery has been set up. As a paper material this grass, it is said, has been reported as little inferior to Esparto.

THE MUNJ GRASS.

The Munj grass ("Saccharum Ciliare," Anders), which is a tall handsome grass 8 to 12 ft. high occurs in abundance over the great part of North-West India where, particularly in the Punjab, it covers large tracts of country. The fibre is much valued on account of its strength, elasticity and power of resisting moisture and is extensively employed in the manufacture of rope string, mats, baskets and paper.

The Munj grass with several other allied species of Saccharum are largely used in some of the paper mills of India. The greatest handicap to its use is the difficulty of procuring a large and constant supply of the material.

INDIAN PLANTS FOR WOOD PULP.

Wood pulp is now extensively used but the availability of wood for pulp is very limited. Only soft wood, free from colouring matter, perfectly sound and with as few knots as possible is suitable for the manufacture of pulp.

Of Indian plants suitable for manufacture of wood, pulp, the Himalayan Spruce otherwise known as Kachal and Washa (Picea morinda) occur in the North-West Himalayas between an altitude of 7,000 and 11,000 ft. Another variety, the Indian Blue or five-leaved Pine ordinarily known as Chil or Chir is found in the temperate Himalayan regions between an altitude of 6,000 and 12,500 feet, but commonly up to 8,000 ft. A third variety, the long leaved or three leaved Pine commonly known as Salla or Dhup which occur in the drier Himalayan slopes from the Indus to Bhutan in Kashmir, Simla, Kumaon, Garhwal, Naini Tal, and Ranikhet on an altitude from 1,500 to 7,000 ft. has also been found suitable for wood pulp manufacture.

WEALTH IN BAMBOOS.

Bamboos again are now largely used for the manufacture of paper pulp. Extensive experiments on the suitability of bamboos for the purpose have been carried out at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun (U. P.) and it is now found that species of bamboos growing almost all over India and Burma can be profitably used as the basic raw material for the manufacture of paper pulp yielding papers of tolerably good quality. Vast forests of the species now-a-days utilised for paper making occur in Assam and Chittagong Division of Bengal.

FIBRES FOR PAPERS.

Paper from fibres and fibrous plants occurring in India are also by no means insignificant.

Most of the fibres used for rope making and spinning can be conveniently used also for paper making. The most important of these fibres is of course jute, extensively cultivated in Bengal with which no fibre of commerce can compete in point of production, but as the demand for jute is altogether for a different purpose, the paper makers can only afford to purchase jute waste and jute rejections, etc. at low rates.

The other fibres which also can supply raw materials for the manufacture of paper are sunn hemp, rhea fibres, the hemp fibre and the flax. The root of the "khaskhas" grass (Andropogon muricatus) and stem and leave fibres of Elephant grass (Typha elephantica) have also been found useful for paper making.

THE NEPAL PAPERS.

Then again there are the fibre plants popularly known as "Nepal Paper plant" or "Setbaruwa" (Daphne cannabina Wall. eq. D. Papyracea, Wall. D. involucrata Wall. eq. D. Wallichii, Meissn) the barks of which are used in the manufacture of paper by the hill tribes and yield the so-called Nepal paper.

A fourth variety of fibrous plant from which the finest Nepal-paper is said to be made is "Kaghuti" (Edgeworthia Gardeneri, Meissn.) which occur in elegant bushes found along the Himalayas from Nepal to Sikkim, Bhutan and Manipur (Assam).

It is interesting to note in this connection that paper manufacture in India dates back to the pre-historic days to the 16th century A.D. The first authentic account of paper making in India dates from the time of the Emperor Akbar when the art is said to have been introduced into Kashmir, put it spread rapidly all over India.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

to abide by her treaty with Czechoslovakia. The aim of British proposals was to get France to pursuade Czechoslovakia to adopt a neutral attitude with regard to Germany. Failing to receive any French support for this suggestion, the British Government has had to content itself with a negative result. In a sense, this leaves things much as they were before, except for the impression that has been deliberately created in Germany by the British attitude. For, the Germans are arguing that the British military co-operation with France has only been agreed to on the understanding that Britain will not support France if France takes active steps to aid Czechoslovakia now, although apparenly nothing was said about what would happen in the case of direct German aggression and French action following upon that. It is understood that the Germans see in this manoeuvre a hint to concentrate on underground internal disruptive work in Czechoslovakia which would bring about a collapse of the State without the necessity of a direct attack.

Labour Attitude

The Trade Union Congress Executive has turned down the demand presented to it by some Unions for a special conference of Trade Unions to discuss the international situation, particularly with regard to Spain. Sir Walter Citrine, the General Secretary, has replied that no useful purpose will be served by such an emergency conference and that the Trade Union Congress will continue the activities that it has been pursuing so far. "The General Council," he adds "is fully aware of the feeling against the Government's present policy and will continue to do all in its power to influence public opinion on the question. Following on the failure of this move, another step has been taken with a view to bringing pressure on the T. U. C. officials. The Mineworkers' Federation which held a special conference in London yesterday passed a resolution urging the T. U. C. to summon as soon as possible a meeting of the executive of all affiliated Trade Unions to discuss ways and means of helping the Spanish Government and securing a reversal of the present policy of the National Government. As there are over 400,000 miners actually affiliated to the T. U. C., the General Council of their body will have to give serious consideration to the Federation's request. While there is no reference in the miners' resolution to the peace alliance—that is to say, an alliance of all the progressive forces and parties in the country for the purpose of overthrowing the Chamberlain Government—there is no doubt that if the T. U. C. agrees to summon a conference of all the Union Executives, one of the chief proposals will be that such a progressive popular front should be brought into being in order to bring the utmost pressure to bear on the British Government. South Wales miners have already decided to support this proposal, as have also the Shop Assistants' Union.

Rearmament Plans

Meanwhile, the Government's plans to hurry up rearmament are not progressing too well. There is now no doubt that unless it agrees to lift the ban on arms supplies to the Spanish Government, the engineers will refuse to give the co-operation for which Sir Thomas Inskip has frequently been appealing. It is now well over a month since the Government made the first approach to the workers, but though most of the other Unions concerned have already pledged their co-operation, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which is the most important organisation of all, representing as it does nearly half a million key workers, has so far refused to commit itself. The National Committee of this Union which is to meet four weeks from now will have before it a resolution definitely refusing to support the Government's rearmament programme until a specific assurance is given, "that the National Government will unite with those peaceful Powers who are working in conformity with the League of Nations policy of pooled and collective security." In the present temper of the engineers this resolution will almost certainly be carried unless the Government lifts the arms ban on the Spanish Government. It is interesting to note that a letter has been sent to the officers of this Union expressing" gratitude and admiration" for the stand taken by the Union on rearmament, and among the signatories to the letter are Mr. H. N. Brailsford, Professor E. F. Carritt, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. E. M. Foster, Mr. J. H. Horrabin, Lady Layton, Professor H. Levy, Noami Mitchison, Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., Professor Tawney, Mr. Leonard Woolf and others.

"A Bloody Muddle"

The slowing down of the Government's rearmament programme is due not only to the Government's failure to receive wholehearted popular support. It is also due to the fact that the arrangements made by the various departments concerned seem to be far from perfect. Particularly, in regard to the production of aeroplanes, increasing complaints are being made of inefficiency and incompetence in high quarters. The dispatch of an Air Mission to the United States last week has focussed attention on the question and deepened public anxiety as to the domestic organisation for the production of the air-crafts. If the Mission is able to buy 1,000 first class American war-planes—experts calculate—that will fill less than 3 months' worth of the gap between the monthly production rate of aeroplanes in Britain and Germany. This is one of the solid facts behind the near panic which has broken out in all sorts of circles, including particularly Service circles, at the news of the mission's appointment. Because it is becoming a factor of first-class political importance, it is necessary to report the appearance during the ten days or so of a wave of panic in informed circles in the country. Six and even four months ago, the situation was such that people went about saying, in the Service Clubs, and round the corridors of Whitehall, that "naturally, my dear fellow, there is a bloody muddle, but we always muddle through you know."

Extensive Panic

To-day, the position is very different. With German aircraft production out-stripping British by as much as 300 'planes per month; with aircraft firms first driving ahead on wholesale overtime and then, for fear of losing a fraction of enormous profits, dismissing and dispersing essential skilled men because the next contract is not quite ready; with non-Union men and even Fascists being deliberately introduced into aircraft firms to break up Union organisations, and thus incidentally breaking up the only basis on which the machine can work at all; with an output of three 'planes per week considered "pretty good" by one of the leading firms in the country; with production frequently held up and wreckage occasioned by the employment "for the sake of cheapness" of almost totally unskilled men on skilled jobs; the panic is extensive and growing. Among its politically very important features is the fact that, as it stated, large numbers of key men who are in the know about what is going on are beginning to turn more or less openly to the left, declaring that if the Government cannot run things better than this, the Government ought to get out for the good of the country.

TITTAGARH CASE APPEAL DISMISSED

Sentences On 17 Bengalis To Stand

CALCUTTA: May 9.

Mr. Justice Costello, Mr. Justice Jack and Mr. Justice M. C. Ghose passed judgment, which took about three hours, in connection with the appeal known as the Tittagarh Conspiracy Case, in which 17 Bengalis, including a girl, were convicted and sentenced by a Special Tribunal at Alipore on a charge of conspiracy to wage war against the King.

One of the appellants in the case, Harendra Nath Munshi, died of hunger-strike in the Dacca Central Jail.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and upheld the sentences.

After the delivery of judgment Mr. Justice Costello handed a telegram to the Deputy Legal Remembrancer (which was sent by certain of the accused from jail making allegations against the leading defence advocate) to put before the Inspector-General of Prisons for inquiry as to how the telegram originated as it might have been that somebody is guilty of breach of discipline.

The sentences passed on the accused ranged from transportation for life to varying terms of rigorous imprisonment except in the case of one accused who was sentenced to three years' detention in a Borstal institution, having regard to his youth.

The girl Parul Mukherji was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment while Purnananda Dasgupta, the leader of the conspiracy was sentenced to transportation for life.—A. P.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee the Sind Government are contemplating to reduce the number of police sergeants and restrict further entry into the Police Service.

SEEN ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

WEEK'S OUTSTANDING RELEASE

That "Prabhat Touch To Shree Krishna"!

(By Our Film Critic)

That elusive, undefinable, yet popular, "Prabhat touch"! Last week's most important release at Central, "Gopal Krishna" does, indeed, bear the unmistakable impress of its producers.

In the true traditions of Prabhat pictures, "Gopal Krishna" has been produced on a lavish scale. Grand and massive sets have been a special feature of Prabhat and this film gives good scope to the studio architects. Impressive and authentic, they are but the huge "sets" at some places tend to dwarf the characters and a profusion of "Art ware" is liable to divert attention from the dramatic moments in the film.

The costumes, too, have the "Prabhat touch." They are attractive and yet essentially indigenous in style. The Prabhat girls know how to acquire Hollywood glamour without affecting Western anachronisms of dress and jewellery which are, unfortunately, such a patent feature of many Indian films. If it is true that the screen dictates feminine fashions I shall not be surprised if nose-rings come into vogue again, now that Shanta Apte has given the lead in "Gopal Krishna."

Pictorial Beauty

Talking about costumes used in the film one must admit that at places realism has been sacrificed for, what Indian producers love to call, "pictorial beauty." The village milk-maids are too well-dressed and groomed, in striking contrast to their poorly clad men folk and half naked children. Not that it is something rare to see the poorest women clad and made-up like princesses in Indian and even in Hollywood films. But even in this matter of feminine dress one expects a greater sense of realism from the producers of "Tukaram" which, inspite of its religious motif and the miraculous ending, was yet the most realistic presentation of rural Indian life. Jijai will long be remembered as the typical, unsophisticated Indian woman.

Rural Panorama

The costumes of the milk-maids notwithstanding, there is surprisingly enough a larger element of realism in "Gopal Krishna" than one could imagine possible in a mythological film. Inspite of its legendary theme, "Gopal Krishna" turns out to be a beautiful representation of village life in India. The importance of the cow in the social, as well as economic life of Indians is well—almost poetically—brought out. And when one sees the band of carefree cowherds, including the boy Krishna, one is transported to a real village where men toil in the fields, women milk the cows and churn the milk and children play games in the streets and in the fields.

Krishna The Man

Indeed, one is relieved to find that the whole approach to the personality of [illegible] is free from mystic complexities. It is not as a superhuman being, removed from the life of the common man, that we see Gopal Krishna. He appears in this film as a lovable merry boy with a sense of humour, far above the average in intelligence but moved by the same human emotions as any other man and sharing his troubles and joys. It is rather difficult to understand the character of Radha in terms of human psychology. There are various interpretations of her love for Krishna. The film seeks to uphold no particular view. It presents the unusual, but perhaps not impossible, platonic love of a woman for a boy who is the only person who understands her and who has, besides, that spark in him which some call divinity and others genius.

The Boy Rebel

It is difficult to produce a mythological film without satisfying the public demand for miracles. But, let it be said to the credit of Messrs. Damle and Fatehlal, that mainly they have emphasized the human aspect of Krishna's character, keeping the exercise of his miraculous powers for the very end.

Indeed, the dominant impression that the film seeks to create is not of a Krishna who could raise a storm in the heavens by raising his finger but of a boy rebel at whose command a community of cowherds stood up to defy the armed might of a tyrant.

Parashram Steals The Film

"Gopal Krishna" depends for its appeal more on the totality of mass effects rather than on any single performance. Ram Marathey, one regrets to say, does not measure up to the lofty conception of Krishna's personality. That, perhaps, is not his fault and, evidently, he has done his best. At places he is handicapped by long-winding dialogues. But the film certainly deserved a better Gopal Krishna. And what about Shanta Apte? It is not her picture, either. No doubt she makes a charming Radha and acts with feeling and conviction. But hers is comparatively a subsidiary role and the situations, too, do not help her to reveal her dramatic talent. She sings well, of course.

The one figure which stands out is that of the absurd, pathetic little Mansukh, the loyal friend and "commander-in-chief" of Krishna, played with outstanding success by Parashram. In the "discovery" of this boy the present writer may justifiably claim some share. At the time of the release of "Unexpected" when even the name of the beggar-boy singer was not mentioned in Prabhat publicity, we specially secured and published his photograph and a short article commending his good work. Parashram's fine performance in "Gopal Krishna" has vindicated the judgment of those who, on seeing the "Unexpected", saw in him the makings of a very good actor and singer. Full credit must, of course, be given to the Directors for "discovering" him and casting him in a role that suits him to perfection. His songs are a sheer delight.

Technically, "Gopal Krishna" maintains the usually high standard of Prabhat. One may, however, particularly mention the 'special effects' like the stampede of the cows and the storm in the end which have been filmed with impressive results. The attack by the cows is a clever piece of direction and judicious editing. The storm scenes have been rather played out in Indian films but yet the miraculous typhoon which provides a breath-taking climax to "Gopal Krishna" is on a much larger scale and, in its fury and force, reminds one of "Hurricane."

A Missed Opportunity

It is a pity that adequate use has not been made in this film of either classical or folk dancing. The life of Shree Krishna has inspired much that is valuable in our dance art and surely here was a splendid opportunity to weave some artistic dances into the pattern of the film.

To sum up: "Gopal Krishna" definitely falls short of the artistic achievement of "Tukaram". It lacks that homely realism and dramatic unity. But it is a good and impressive film, wholesome and enjoyable entertainment. For, it has—that Prabhat touch!

The Beggar-Boy Of "Unexpected" Steals The Show in "GOPAL KRISHNA"

Parashram, the young actor, who made an immediate hit in "Unexpected" scores another triumph in "Gopal Krishna." Above a scene from the film showing Parashram as Mansukh interviewing Keshi (Ulhas). Inset: A close-up of Parashram.

Will "Gopal Krishna" outshine "Tukaram"? Here is a scene from "Tukaram" typical of the realistic presentation of life in that film.

Bombay Film Diary

CENTRAL: "Gopal Krishna", Prabhat's impressive mythological film, starring Shanta Apte, Ram Marathey, Parashram and a thousand cows. Outstanding performance by Parashram. Must be seen—for it is a Prabhat picture.

EDWARD: "Lutaru Lalna." Wadia thriller, featuring Nadia and Sarita. Also showing Haripura Congress topical. (Second week.)

KOHINOOR (Dadar): "Mukti" New Theatres film starring Kananbala with Barua, Nawab, etc. (Revival).

KRISHNA: "Himalaya ki Beti." Featuring Enakshi Rama Rao, Maya Chatterjee, Professor Ramanand. Superb scenes of Kashmir used as background for story. (Sixth Week).

LAMINGTON: "Lutaru Lalna" Wadia's thriller, featuring Nadia and Sarita. Also showing Haripura Congress topical (Eight Week).

MAJESTIC: "Dhruva Kumar" Shalini Cinetone's mythological film in Marathi, featuring Indira Wadker, Prabhaker, etc.

MINERVA: "President," New Theatres famous film starring Saigal with Leela Desai and Kamlesh Kumari. Outstanding revival of the week.

OPERA HOUSE: "Jwala," Huns picture, starring Chandramohan (outstanding performance). Vinayak, Ratnaprabha, Ashalata. Good. May be recommended (Sixth Week).

ROXY: "Nirmala," starring Devika Rani with Ashok Kumar. Outstanding performance by Devika Rani. Excellent technique. Must be seen—for it is a Devika Rani picture. (Fourth Week).

SUPER: "Master Man," Krishin, Movietone's "stunt-thriller" featuring Leela Chitnis.

WEST END: "300 Days and After," smart comedy drama by Sagar. Good work by Sabita Devi and Motilal. Shortly to be withdrawn. Must be seen before it is replaced. (Ninth Week.)

PLANS AND PRODUCTIONS

New Theatres To Produce Films In English?

Is It True?

Here is some sensational news—if it is true.

"The New Theatres are contemplating a new venture, that of establishing an international link amongst the film industries of India, England and America, by producing Indian pictures in English and with an English cast, says "Sunday Times" of Madras.

"The projected plan, as it now stands, is for the production of two such pictures, under the direction of Mr. Barua, who will go abroad soon after he completes his current picture, 'Adhikar' in early July.

"He will first proceed to England and will work with a noted British producer, to acquaint himself with their productional methods.

"In August, he will leave for Hollywood, to continue the study in the Film City. By the end of November, he is expected back at Calcutta, to begin work.

"Director Barua, along with Mr. B. N. Sarkar, is sponsoring this ambitious scheme, under which it is said the Indian director may get a chance to direct pictures either in England or Hollywood."

Shangrilla—Now Yangrilla?

You remember that idyllic valley called Shangrilla in Frank Capra's film "Lost Horizon."

Now Bhavnani Productions announce their new production "Yangrilla."

If Frank Capra's film had its locale "somewhere in Tibet," Mr. Bhavnani chose Sikkim, the snow-bound Himalayan valley.

A whole unit, we are told, travelled to this distant land and 'shot' the exteriors in the snow-clad mountains.

There is no evidence to show, however, that the themes of "Lost Horizon" and "Yangrilla" are liable to clash. The former was a poet's dream of eternalbliss while the latter (the Bhavnai Productions bulletin informs s) "is a rich cocktail of humor, pathos, romance, drama" and "crammed with shock surprises an thrill situations."

We are glad, however that Mr. Bhavnani has taken histories out of the stuffy atmosphere of a studio and started a welcme vogue for out-door films. In 'Daughter of the Himalayas'" we saw beautiful Kashmir. In "Yangilla" we are promised a glimpse of the forbidden land of Sikkim.

Film Football

Quite a large crowd collected on Sunday morning to witch the most unusual foot-bal match ever played on the Cooprage.

At first sight everything looked in order. There were two teams, eleven on either side. The stands were full. The referee was there to blow his whistle. But i seemed there was a super-refere who allowed the most ouragcous breaches of Association Rles. Not only were many non-players including the super-referee trolling about on the field but alo huge cameras were brought and installed on the ground and the players played the game backwards and forwards to satisfy the whms of cameramen and the super-eferee.

This super-referee who sanctioned this most irregular procedure was no other than Director Mahbub of Sagar Movietone. Among the players was Motilal, Sagar star, kicking the ball with the deftness of a born sportsman.

The football match is a scene in his new picture, still urtitled, which is nearing completion. The chief characters are students in a college and the story requires them to be shown at play as well as in the class-rooms. The college scenes were shot earlier in the St. Xaviers College by special permission of the Principal.

SAGAR'S NEW FILM, "DYNAMITE"

Opening At Imperial On Saturday

With the release of "Dynamite" next Saturday at the Imperial, Sagar Movietone are replacing their "Three Hundred Days And After" which will conclude a nine-weeks' run at the West End this Friday.

In "300 Days and After," Sagar's gave a demonstration of how Indian social stories could be successfully cast in the mould of comedies of the light entertaining variety.

The same pace is now claimed by Sagar's in their new production "Dynamite," though in a different way. Its claim to distinction lies in the combination of the purely "stunt" element with romantic interest and modern social background. This aspect of the drama is suggested and emphasised by its Hindi title "Kis-ke-Sajan?" (which means "Whose Darling?").

Against a modern background is enacted fast-paced drama of a high-souled youth who, through the compelling force of adverse circumstances, takes to shady methods of relieving the rich of their wealth and valuables and under the mysterious name "Dynamite," baffling the police and all others who are hot on his trek.

Romantic interludes between two pairs of lovers are somehow mixed up with the miscreants, though from quite innocent motives. The comic element is also served to keep the audience in good humour.

The music of "Dynamite", as of other Sagar pictures, is something of a treat, especially when you have in the cast such well-known names as Surendra, Bibbo and Maya. Another good artiste, Yakub, handles an important role as a villain of the piece.

"THE GIRL FROM SCOTLAND YARD"

Mid-Week Change At Broadway

A glimpse of death ray in action, the device which military experts say will make future wars more horrible than anything the world has yet seen, is contained in "The Girl From Scotland Yard", a story of international intrigue which will be shown till Friday at the Broadway, Dadar. The thrilling climax is reached when the inventor flees from his hiding place in a 'plane equipped with a death ray and joins the British air armada as it flies over London on Coronation Day. He sends several 'planes crashing into the streets in flame before Karen Morley and Robert Baldwin can send him to his death after a terrific aerial "dog fight."

Congress President's Reception Film At Roxy

During the sojourn of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Indian National Congress, in Bombay, the Bombay Talkies have decided to show from to-day the topical entitled "Bombay welcomes Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose" at the Roxy every day with every show of 'Nirmala." It is expected that the public will avail in large numbers of this further opportunity of seeing this excellent topical.

Ila Devi, Mazhar Khan and Charlie in a scene from "Rickshawala," the Ranjit film to be released this week at West-End.

RANJIT'S "RICKSHAWALA" COMES TO WEST END ON SATURDAY

After the recent reorganisation of the Ranjit Studio the first picture to be produced by them is "Rikshawala" or "Bola Raja" due for release at West End on Friday May 13. For several reasons unusual interest attaches to this film.

It is directed by Mr. Ezra Mir who is one of the few Indians who have had actual experience of work in Hollywood. His films are characterised by enterprising technique and good editing.

"Rikshawala" is the first attempt to bring the wretched life of the rickshaw coolies on the screen. If the director has treated the subject realistically it might, indeed, prove to be a social document of great value.

The cast of "Rickshawala" introduces several new artistes who have recently joined the Ranjit Studio. Mazhar Khan who plays the title role is a well-known character actor who appeared with great success in many East India productions. Ila Devi who plays opposite him is a new "discovery". Others in the cast are Wasti, Charlie, Ghory and Indubala.

SURENDRA & MAYA: who are featured in Sagar's new thriller, "Dynamite," to be released this week at Imperial.

"MOVING PICTURE" CELEBRATES INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY'S SILVER JUBILEE

The publication of a special number by "Moving Picture Monthly" reminds us that the Indian film industry is twenty-five years old this year.

It is an elegantly got-up affair, with numerous photographs, several attractive Art plates of well-known film stars and a number of interesting as well as informative articles. Of particular interest are the articles giving the history of the film industry in India.

Besides, there are various other contributions on various aspects of the film industry—i.e., production, distribution, exhibition, etc. There is an article on Burmese films and another on the progress of the film industry in South India. There is a comprehensive list of cities and towns having cinema halls in India. The whole issue is, indeed, packed with invaluable information for people engaged in any branch of the Indian film industry.

The only regrettable feature is that the Bengal film industry and almost all Calcutta film studios have been neglected.

The special number which runs over 164 pages of reading matter is available at the moderate price of Re. 1/4.

KUMAR PRABHAKAR: who is featured in "Dhruvakumar," a Shalini picture, now being shown at Majestic.

Oxford Union Condemns Colour Bar

University Socialist Club Boycotts Dance Hall And Urges Action

("Special to "The Chronicle")

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Difficulties arising out of racial discrimination that students in London have to face are infinitely greater than those before the students in Oxford and Cambridge.

One of the reasons why conditions in London are more deplorable is, that Indian students being in as great a number as 1,500 form their own groups and cirlces and creating little India around them, hardly come in contact with cultured and high class English people. Most of them not only do not have a first hand knowledge of English manners and customs but do not learn the language which their three years' stay in England offers opportunity to learn.

This naturally creates a gulf between the English and the Indian students resulting in the people not really coming in contact with students and forming an unjustifiable and unreasonable prejudice against Indians, or for the matter of that against all coloured people. In Oxford and Cambridge Indian students form a very small part of student population, there being about a hundred at each place among six thousand undergraduates, each college having only about half a dozen Indians.

This enables Indian students to come in contact with the really cultured part of English community and colour prejudice which is more a characteristic of the low class desirous of posing as the higher middle class at least, though not altogether absent, is considerably insignificant. Being small in number and living constantly with the English as one among them, Oxford and Cambridge Indians have the opportunity of removing all colour prejudice from the minds of the English.

Occasions however are not wanting when some unpleasant episodes take place even in Oxford and Cambridge and which remind the Indians of the supreme necessity of being able to call themselves citizens of a free nation. This is brought home to one when one finds that 'the High Commissioner for India, who is supposed to be the guardian of Indian students in England, finds himself unable to redress grievances of this kind.'

THIS DISCIPLINE

Strict discipline at Oxford and Cambridge demands that students shall not live in any lodgings but those licensed by the Proctors of the University who enforce on the lodging-keepers the discipline prevalent in college hostels. Similarly students are not allowed to keep their cars in unlicensed garages, nor are they allowed to eat in restaurants not approved by the Proctors. Yet another rule forbids students to visit public dances, only college dances being recognised by the University. Every year a list of Dance teachers approved by the Proctors is issued and students can take lessons only from these teachers. Naturally these licensed teachers are supposed to give tuition to all members of the University irrespective of their status or colour or race.'

At the end of Hilary term this year Mr Satish D. Kalelkar an ex-President of the Oxford Majlis came to know that two Indian undergraduates from Balliol college were refused admission for tuition at school of dancing in Oxford and learnt that unfortunately the two students, one of whom is an I.C.S. probationer, took this insult lying down and did not attempt to seek redress from the Proctors. What was more objectionable was that, the students in question were sent circulars to go and visit the Dance school and see if they would like to take tuition. This was atrocious, but there was no written proof Mr. Kalelkar who himself is a dancer, but who is not particularly noted for his dislike of fights and troubles arising out of questions of students' rights, suddenly realised that his dancing needed considerable improvement for the coming season in Trinity term and wondered if a few lessons would not be a splendid idea. He accordingly wrote to the school of dancing, which, it was found, on more investigation, to have refused admission to some other Indians as well.

REVEALING CORRESPONDENCE

The following correspondence will explain fully what followed:—

Hertford College,
Oxford,
6th March 38.

To,
The Ruby Peeler School of Dancing, Oxford.

Dear Miss Peeler,

Will you kindly supply me with all the detailed information about your licensed dance-rooms where you give dance lessons to undergraduates and where I suppose facilities are given to practice.

Being an Indian I will have perhaps to take more lessons than are usually needed as we in our country have no ball-room dancing.

I should feel highly obliged if you let me have all the information you think I should have before starting taking lessons.

Your's Truly,
Satish D. Kalelkar.

ONLY FOR EUROPEANS
Ruby Peeler School of Dancing
21, George Street,
Oxford,
8-3-38.

Dear Mr. Kalelkar,

Thank you so much for your letter. I am 'very' sorry but we are only licensed to teach Europeans at this school.

However, I hope you will find facilities for learning at some other school.

Yours sincerely,
Philippa Peeler.

LETTER TO PROCTOR
Hertford College,
Oxford.
9th March 38.

To,
The Junior Proctor,
Oxford University, Oxford.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly let me know if Indian undergraduates of Oxford are allowed to take lessons from unlicensed dance teachers or they too are required to take lessons from the licensed teachers?

Please also let me know whether licensed dance teachers are required to teach all undergraduates or whether there is such a thing as "licensed to teach Europeans only."

Very truly yours,
S. D. Kalelkar.

"DISCUSS IT WITH ME"
Old Clarendon Building
Broad Street,
9-3-38.

From the Junior Proctor.

Dear Mr. Kalelkar,

Thank you for your letter. I'm afraid that we cannot license unlicensed teachers of dancing for Indian students. From your letter (which is the only evidence I have) it looks as if anyhow some dance teachers are working on the principle "No Indians need apply." If so, I should greatly deplore it, though I am not clear that they are legally assailable.

Perhaps you would come round to discuss the matter with me confidentially some morning soon say Thursday at 10 or 10-15? I don't know that I can do anything, but I resent the existence of such bars if they do exist.

Yours sincerely
G. RYLE.

On receiving this letter Mr. Kalelkar saw Prof. Ryle of Christ Church, the junior Proctor of the University, who explained that there was no such thing as licensed to teach Europeans only and that if any one made that claim it would be incorrect. He was not quite sure about the legal aspect of the case and advised Mr. Kalelkar to see the ex-Proctor from Hertford itself who happens to be a lecturer in Law. The ex-Proctor made it quite clear that since contract does not constitute duty any dance hall refusing to enter into contract cannot be sued in a court of law. The Proctors however, he said, could refuse to renew or may cancel the licence of such an institution. Several interviews with the Proctor followed and he assured the Majlis ex-President that he would look into the matter and do all he can. On all occasions the Proctor was extremely sympathetic and willing to render all help he could to remove the disabilities of Indian students. He also promised to see the particular dance teacher in question which he accordingly did.

'Even then the dance teacher seemed apparently to be bent upon following the same policy' as is evident from the letter she addressed to Mr. Kalelkar.

NOT PROCTORIAL
Ruby Peeler School of Dancing
21 George Street,
Oxford,
18-3-38.

Dear Mr. Kalelkar,

I am very sorry you have been put to such inconvenience by the wording of my letter.

When I used the word "licence" I was not referring to a Proctorial licence but that Mrs. Ruby Peeler of London who is the Principal of the School only "licenses" her teachers to give lessons to Europeans.

I am only the representative of this branch and I am afraid I have no authority in this matter.

With apologies and regrets,
I am
Yours sincerely,
Philippa Peeler.

NO LEGAL CLAIM

Mr. Kalelkar thereupon sought the advice of Mr. Polak, a London solicitor who was a close associate of Mahatmaji's in his work for Indian settlers in South Africa, and was advised that although legal action was not possible Proctorial duty was quite clear. ".....I am afraid that the licence in such a case as this is not a public licence in the manner you suggest at all....In the circumstances, therefore I am afraid you have no legal claim or redress whatever.....I note the alternative steps you are prepared to take, but I suggest that before any boycott is instituted, the Proctors should be approached and their attention should be drawn to the facts. It should be pointed out that 'in so far as an undergraduate is not entitled to attend any school of dancing not licensed by them, there is a clear case that those premises that they do license should not discriminate against any respectable student, and where such discrimination exists, the Proctorial licence should be withdrawn and only renewed upon condition that a reform takes place....."

When Trinity term opened some few days ago Mr. Kalelkar again saw the Proctor and informed him of his intention to take certain action that lay within the power of students. The Proctor who expressed his sympathies promised not to regard such action as an attack on his authority (not that students do not resort to actions that are direct attacks on Proctorial rule!!) and hoped that the whole matter would end amicably.

AT OXFORD UNION

At the first meeting of the Oxford Union, when the term opened, a very important motion was to have been debated: "That this House would not respond to the appeal for national service or conscription from the present government." (The motion by the way, was carried by 147 votes to 110 votes.) The House was, therefore, unusually full, something which is rather rare in beautiful summer term. It was decided by the English friends of Indians that all action with regard to this colour bar question should be initiated by some English student.

The motion of adjournment was, therefore, brought forward by 'Mr. Charles Smith' (Wadham College) who is an ex-Librarian of the Union and who was a popular President of the Oxford University Labour Club a year ago. He said: "The actual resolution will be moved by the Hon. Member from Hertford who will also give all the detailed history of the case. But I wish to make it clear that we are not moving the motion of adjournment against any particular organisation or person. We are condemning racial discrimination in general. The matter is an important question of principle which affected members very closely. One thing on which the Union irrespective of political opinion is united, ought to be united, is its hatred of racial discrimination."

Mr. Ross (Merton College) an active member of the Conservative Association in the University opposed the motion of adjournment and said: "When I go for dancing I do not like to dance with ladies that do not wish to dance with me. Why should Indians want to dance with persons not willing to dance with them? This is a matter not for the Union which is composed of men only, but for the ladies to decide who are watching from the visitor's galleries."

CANCEL THE LICENCE

Mr. Satish D. Kalelkar (Hertford College) who is the only Indian to have been elected to serve on the Executive Committee this term, received great ovation which made it impossible for him to begin his speech for about two minutes while the applause continued foretelling the result of the motion. Mr. Kalelkar gave the whole history of the case in point, reading out the valid portion of the correspondence he had carried on in this connection. He said: "I am moving this motion not as an Indian but as a member of a world-famous Union, that hates racial discrimination in any shape or form. That there should have been opposition to such motion for which the Union should be proud is as much a surprise as a shock to me although I am confident, unless I am very much mistaken in my capacity to sense the feeling of the House, that the motion will be carried. I beg to submit it to this House that if it really believes in the equality of treatment to all undergraduates, as I know it does, it needs no great effort of cerebral faculty to conclude that it is our duty to condemn the racial discrimination practised in Oxford. I beg to move that the Proctors be urged to cancel the licence of any school keeping colour bars, and that we adjourn for one minute in protest against the existence of such racial discrimination."

Mr. Raymond Walton (Balliol College) ex-President of the Union and the Liberal Club opposed the motion on quite different lines. He said: "This matter does not concern the Union at all, at least not to a great extent. If we wish to show the disapproval which we feel against this discrimination we should boycott the wretched school and persuade everyone else to do so. Remember gentlemen, that this House has adjourned only three times in last three years and let us not lower the dignity of the House by taking up such paltry things."

WANTED CHANGE IN OUTLOOK

Mr. R. H. Mody (Christ Church) the eldest son of Sir H. P. Mody and a conduct of Harrow who of late has shown keen interest in the activities of the Majlis and backed all progressive measures, showing leanings for progressive politics made his maiden speech in the House, a speech which was quite above the standards of maiden speeches. He said "I do not wish to enter into the legal aspect of the question. The actual issue is bigger than mere refusal to admit Indians. It is not merely an exhibition of shameful behaviour and lack of good manners. In fact there are other institutions which without insulting, keep their institutions to themselves. No one can stop them. The House will agree that Europeans cannot know Indians without coming in contact with them. A radical change of outlook is necessary and every society should do its bit in bringing it about. You can do a distinct service to democracy if you Europeans can learn to take larger and yet a selfish share in the affairs of the world: only so doing can you justify the position you hold in the world."

When the motion was put to vote it was passed by a tremendously big majority and thunderous applause, and the House adjourned for one minute.

IN CHASTENED MOOD

The sequel of the adjournment motion was interesting too. The very next day it was front page news in Oxford newspapers and the dance teachers were besieged by journalists interested in the matter. In a statement to the "Oxford Mail" Miss Philippa Peeler said that the adoption of the rule had been forced on them by circumstances. "Personally I am not in the least biassed against Indians. It is not of our own choice that the school has had to create such a rule. It has come out of the University itself and the attitude which certain of its members have adopted towards this question.

"I had an experience in Cambridge, when teaching there, of being boycotted by English undergraduates for dancing with Indian undergraduates.

"If the colour bar can be broken down it will be great step forward. I don't see why the Indians should take this matter lying down, and we admire them for threshing it out in such a forthright way.

"There is nothing more painful and embarrassing than having to refuse Indian students and the fact that we have to do so is a reflection on the British attitude to an important question." Miss Peeler added that the London headquarters of the School had found it necessary to introduce the rule and the branch had to abide by it.

AT LABOUR CLUB

Answer to this interview came from Mr. Kalelkar in the form of another resolution moved in the O. U. Labour Club the largest and by common consent the most active political club in the University. Mr. Kalelkar is the first Indian ever to have been elected on the Executive of the Labour Club since its foundation thirty years ago. This Socialist club was having its meeting on

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5.)

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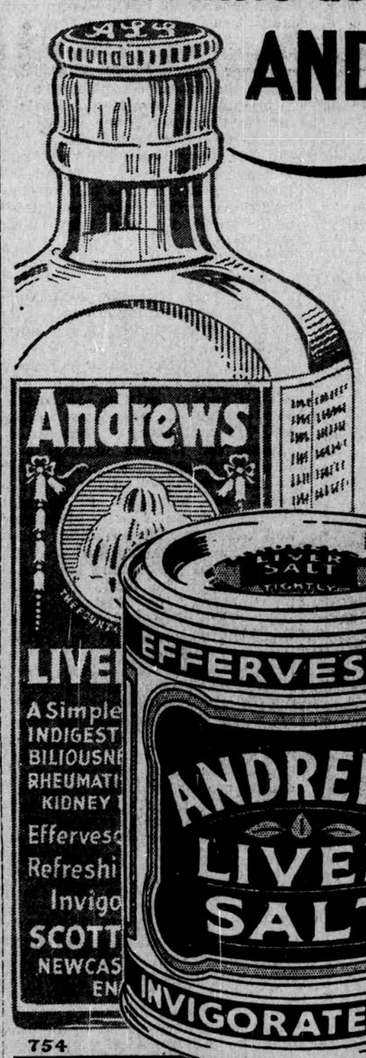

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Establish Responsible Govt. In Jaipur

"NO QUESTION OF BEGGING RIGHTS: PRAJA IS THE RAJA"

States People's Conference Demand Radical Change In Administration

Following are the resolutions passed by the Subjects Committee of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal Conference:—

The condolence resolution was passed first all standing.

Mr. Hiralal Shastri then moved the second resolution putting forth the States' People's demand for full co-operation and representation making radical changes in the administration so as to grant full responsible Government to establish a Legislature elected by the people. Ministers also should be elected from among the members of the Legislature, and be responsible to it. The rights to make laws, to impose taxation and to incur expenditure must be vested in the said Legislature.

Explaining the implications of the resolution Mr. Shastri said:—

"Laws should be made to safeguard the interests of the people. They are the best judges of their interests. Hence the power to make laws should be vested in the representatives of the 26,00,000 of people of the Jaipur State. It has been recognised in British India. There is no reason why it should not be recognised in the States. We have put forth our demands. There is no question of begging our rights from the Raja. The praja is the Raja. The praja is the sole authority".

Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan seconding the resolution said:—

"The backwardness of the people is no ground for not granting a responsible government. We will leave no stone unturned to secure it for it is our birth-right"

Mr. Harish Chandra explained the resolution to the public in the Marwari language.

Seth Tahir Hasan, Mr. Laduram Joshi and Shreemati Parvati Devi supported the resolution

The third resolution moved by the Chair runs as follows:—

"The Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal affirms its considered opinion that the externment of any citizen is tantamount to encroachment on the civil liberties of the people. The Mandal, therefore, draws the attention of the Jaipur Darbar to cases of those externed in the past and urges upon them to withdraw the externment orders passed against those persons".—United Press.

IQBAL

(Continued from Page 6)

shamefaced hypocrisy and untruthfulness of this materialistic and Godless civilization and had the courage of his convictions to give vent to his feelings. It was probably in 1906 that he sang:—

"O dwellers of the West! This world of God is not a trading shop and you will soon realise that all that glitters is not gold! Your civilization will commit suicide by its own dagger. It is like a house built on sand and, having no moral foundation, it will come down with the first gust of wind.

In 1908, when Iqbal returned from the West he was a changed man. He began to realise that he was the apostle of a new order and that he was destined to play a great and conspicuous part in shaping the destinies of humanity in the crisis in the midst of which we have been living for the last forty years. In his first Persian Mathnavi "Asrar-I-Khudi" he invokes the help of the traditional Saki, even as Jalaluddin Rumi did and asks his blessings:—

"That I may lead home the wanderer.

"And imbue the idle looker-on with restless impatience,

"And advance hotly on a new quest,

"And become known as the champion of a new spirit."

Truly it may be said that Iqbal was the apostle of a new spirit and a new order. His revolt against the Western ideology become more and more pronounced as his thoughts matured. But his revolt was not based on hatred. He extolled the capacity of action and the power of scientific observation and interpretation of the physical phenomena so characteristic of the West. He simply abhorred the Western ideology of brute-force and lust He would have nothing to do with Western Nationalism and Imperialism He was not enamoured of European Socialism or Bolshevism either. These, he says, are based on class hatred, injustice and agression, rob humanity of the 'paradise' and by destroying the real feeling of brotherhood make the realisation of the Kingdom of God on Earth impossible. He preached in no uncertain terms that civilization was a mockery and tried to inspire his generation with the stern resolve that they would rather die than become slaves to such a selfish and soulless civilization. He preached that the fundamental weakness of the West was its neglect of spiritual values and that the only way to end the present-day misery strife and class hatred was to realise that the excellence of man depended on the complete submission to the Infinite and All-Powerful God of the Universe and a reliance on the innate powers of the Soul which he called Khudi, or self-realisation In short he dreams of a world governed by religion, wherein all human beings are united in one bond of love and brotherhood and march together to goal of establishing the Kingdom of God on earth. He says:—

"The West is in search of the permanence of the pleasures of this life.

"O what a vain desire! O what a vain desire!"

and then goes on to point out:—

"The only way to perpetuate the pleasures of this life is to obey the Law of God. Libertinism cannot but bring misery and travail in its wake, even as a wave is always busy crying."

His was a clarion call of "Back to the Quran! Back to Mohammad!" but his cry was not that of a religious fanatic or a communal bigot. It was the cry of a religious revolutionary aiming at the creation of a new world of Supermen, who should be true vicegerents (Khalifs) of God on earth. As Iqbal himself says:—

"Nietzshe had a glimpse of this ideal race, but his atheism and aristocratic prejudices marred his whole conception."

Supremacy Of Heart

He preached, and preached with a vehemence worthy of his lofty ideals that a society based on hollow or scanty faith and with no other moral impetus than aggression is bound to perish. Here I might add that Iqbal was a great believer in the supremacy of the heart over the head, as, without that, faith cannot take root and blossom into a full-grown tree. The West, he maintains, has sacrificed the heart at the altar of head and hence has been deprived of the guidance of faith. He says:—

"Is this the sole fruit of the present day civilisation? A vigilant head, a dead and blackened heart and a shameless eye?"

Again he says:—

"Find out your heart, because it is greater than great riches. Life is not worth living when the heart becomes lifeless."

The supremacy of the heart over the head is, according to Iqbal, the source of goodness It makes a man universal, lifts him head and shoulder above petty-mindedness, selfishness and egotism. This, according to him, is the easiest way to achieve Hindu-Muslim Unity This unity, he says, must spring from the heart and must not be dictated by political expediency or other mundane considerations. As a means to that end he says the hearts of the religious leaders of both the communities should be purged and be dicated to the service of God and the country. He says:—

"O Brahmin! Do not take it ill if I tell the truth.

The idols of your temple have become antiquated

You have learnt to hate your own kith and kin from your idols.

And the Muslim preacher has learnt naught but fight and polemics from his God,

In utter disgust have I left both the temple and the mosque.

And the Sermon of the preacher and your stories.

Try to remove this discord and disunity, because you are the keeper of this beautiful garden,

This garden is being burnt by the poisonous Samoom of communal discord"

A True Patriot

Again, as I recall his famous verses on Hindu-Muslim Unity, which I had the good fortune of listening from his own lips I feel his sonorous and melodious voice still ringing in my ears. The audience was moved to tears when he recited:—

"O Hindustan! Your pitiable sight moves me to tears because your story is an eye opener to all.

"O plucker of flowers! Do not leave behind even a leaf of flower trees, because you are lucky for the gardeners are quarrelling amongst themselves.

"If you residents of Hindustan do not accept my advice (and compose your differences) you will die unsung and unremembered."

"And the way to compose your differences is to think of your country.

O fool! because calamity awaits you, if you do not do so, and even in the heavens a conspiracy to annihilate you is being hatched."

Thus it will be seen that, apart from being a true Muslim, Iqbal was a true Indian and a true patriot.

But apart from his being a great poet, a great thinker, a great philosopher, and a great apostle of a new order, Iqbal was intensely human. To know him was to love him His charming conversation, his philosophic discourses, his ready wit, his apostolic fervour, and withal that, his great humility endeared him to all who were privileged to come into contact with him. He was generous to a fault and a great and real friend.

The calamity of his death is still too fresh to enable us to realise the enormity of the loss we have suffered. And probably, as he himself has said:—

"I have no need of the ear of to-day

"I am the voice of the poet of to-morrow"

his true greatness will be realised to-morrow. Coming generations will find him a beacon-light, irradiating the path of the Seeker after truth. It would be nothing short of presumption on my part to try to appraise the true worth of Iqbal's great and immortal contribution to the coming Renaissance of India, but I can say without being guilty of prophesying that the popularity which Iqbal enjoyed in his lifetime will gather fresh impetus with the passing of time, and a generation or two afterwards, when his few human frailties are forgotten and personal recriminations die out, he will be considered as one of the greatest Indians of his time. Amongst the Muslims he will occupy a position in no way second to Hakim Sanai, Shaikh Attar or Maulana Rumi, and amongst his countrymen he will be remembered as a member of the galaxy of Kalidas, Chaitan and others who have produced all that is immortal and noble in Indian literature.

Khwaja Hafiz says:

"He whose heart is enlivened by Divine Love can never die and hence I am destined to be immortal."

The same can be said of Iqbal. His heart was the shrine of Love Divine, hence his name is written in words of gold in the records of the great immortals of this world. Iqbal is dead, but his life work will live for ever and be a source of inspiration for generations to come May his soul rest in peace!

OXFORD UNION CONDEMNS COLOUR BAR

(Continued from Page 11.)

the very next day after the Union adjourned. Mr. D. N. Pritt K.C. the eminent lawyer and Chairman of the Executive of the Labour Party in Parliament, was addressing the club on "Labour and the Crisis." Before moving the resolution Mr. Kalelkar incidentally consulted Mr. Pritt and made sure that the resolution did not amount to a libel or conspiracy.

Again in this case the resolution was moved by an Englishman Mr. Michael Fogarty (Christ Church) the chairman of the Labour Club moved the resolution on behalf of the Club. It ran as follows.

"This meeting of the O. U. Labour Club whole-heartedly supports the splendid action of the Oxford Union in adjourning in protest against racial discrimination practised by the Ruby Peeler School of Dancing at Oxford, and condemning racial discrimination in general, urges upon the Proctors to cancel the licence of any such discriminating organisations in Oxford. The meeting also urges upon all progressive students to refuse to enter into contracts with any institution that practises colour bar."

In seconding the resolution Mr Kalelkar pointed out how the Peeler interview was a grave allegation against undergraduates in general and how it became still more the duty of the students to pass the motion and how, if the accusation was true, the whole matter came within the jurisdiction of the Proctors entirely. If Proctors chose to interfere with the freedom of the students every now and then, it becomes their duty to redress their grievances wherever they arise, said the speaker.

When the resolution was put to vote it was carried unanimously; a fact which is significant since the Labour Club has a membership which very nearly approaches a thousand.

The University authorities have promised to investigate the matter now and they are expected soon to take measures against the dance school in question. In the mean time students' boycott of the School continues. To a representative of the Press Mr. Kalelkar said: "The school shall give tuition to my countrymen or alternatively, close down its Oxford branch."

Accepted by the I. S. D. against the Annual Contract for 1938-39

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IRRIGATION IN PRESIDENCY

Report Of Administration Of Works During 1935-36

The following is the summary of the administration report of irrigation works in Bombay province for the year 1935-36:—

The irrigation works dealt with during the year under report fall into two categories, (1) tanks and canals for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and (2) small tanks, bandharas and drainage channels, for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept. The total capital outlay on works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, to the end of the year under review, amounted to Rs. 10,72,48,484. The total area irrigated, including an area of 8,809 acres on which a consolidated water and land assessment is levied, was 214,303 acres as compared with 214,253 in the previous year.

GROSS REVENUE

The gross assessed amounted to Rs. 28,03,346 as campared with Rs. 25,66,862 during the previous year and Rs. 24,71,287, the average of the past three years. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 17,23,000 compared with Rs. 15,45,418 in the previous year. The net revenue, after working expenses and calculated on the basis of assessment, amounted to Rs. 10,80,346 and to Rs. 11,07,067 on the basis of the realisations as against Rs. 10,21,444 and Rs. 14,50,667, respectively, during the previous year.

The total area irrigated by works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept was 158,576 acres, and the gross revenue realised was Rs. 7,98,261. The total expenditure incurred on improvements and repairs, inclusive of the collection charges, amounted to Rs. 5,33,611.

Depressed Class Leader Honoured

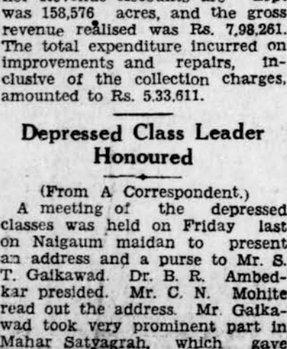
(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the depressed classes was held on Friday last on Naigaum maidan to present an address and a purse to Mr. S. T. Gaikawad. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar presided. Mr. C. N. Mohite read out the address. Mr. Gaikawad took very prominent part in Mahar Satyagrah, which gave new outlook to the whole movement of the Depressed Classes. Besides this he has always been on the front of the movement of the Depressed Classes that has been carried on by Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar rightly said in his remarks that it was really a piece of good luck to have such workers in the Depressed Classes.

Prominent amongst the speakers were Messrs. A. V. Chitre, M.L.A., of Ratnagiri, and S. G. Tipnis of Mahad and others.

Geneva.—Lord Halifax is making a statement at to-morrow's meeting about the Anglo-Italian Agreement, after which the question of the Spanish appeal will come before the Council.

When It Is A Question of Soaps



It is wise to choose the very best, for while a good soap promotes the health and complexion of the skin, an alkaline soap of inferior quality mars both.

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INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES IN HYDERABAD STATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

In Hyderabad State, industrial activities continued with great vigour. Banking business was at a high level, several banks, incorporated in India, having opened branches in Hyderabad. The total value of trade was seven per cent. higher than that of 1344 F. according to statistics available for the year 1345 Fasli. The improvement in the total value could be attributed to exports trade.

During this period the industrial activity was well sustained in these Dominions. The cotton textile industry showed slight improvement while the mills employed two thousand persons more than in 1344 Fasli. The amount of cotton consumed by the weaving mills was seven per cent. more. The cement industry was more brisk than in 1344 Fasli. The output was 125 thousand tons, as compared with 108 thousand tons. Likewise the match industry flourished the coal mining industry showing a slight improvement.

The value of import, it is stated, amounted to Rs. 13,75 lakhs as compared with Rs. 14.42 lakhs in the previous year. The exported merchandise, dutiable and duty free was valued at Rs. 14.40 lakhs as against Rs. 11,72 lakhs in the previous year. On the import side, striking decreases have occurred under certain items and cotton textiles alone accounted for no less than Rs. 30 lakhs. This speaks of local cotton industry endeavouring to meet the demand in an increasing measure.

The export trade improved notably in grain pulses, seeds, building materials, leather, animals and textiles. As compared with the previous year, the export value of food grains and pulses rose from Rs. 92 lakhs to one crore and 15 lakhs. The prices of cattle and other animals exported increased by a lakh and a half rupees. A small increase was recorded under textiles.

LEPER COLONY AT JALGAON

JALGAON, May 9.

A scheme to establish a Leper Colony was considered at a meeting of the Jalgaon Leprosy Relief Committee. The proposed site for the colony is the village of Tighre near Bhusawal, where about 150 acres of land are available. Each Leper at the Colony will require about one and a quarter acres to make him self-sufficient. A committee for the collection of funds will be formed at the next meeting on June 21.

Speaking at a public meeting, Dr. Santara, the Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, said that nearly half the cases of leprosy in the district of East Khandesh were curable.—A.P.

INDIAN SUGAR FORECAST

SIMLA, May 8.

The total production of sugar refined from Gur in India during the year 1938 is estimated at 28,100 tons as against the revised estimated production of 19,500 tons in the previous year.—United Press

Ahalyabai Free Maternity Home At Junnar

(From A Correspondent)

JUNNAR, (By Mail).

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Ahalyabai Free Maternity Home at the hands of Divanbahadur Narayan Vithal Savanna was witnessed at Junnar, in the district of Poona, on the 17th instant by a large and distinguished gathering. The maternity Home which was conducted by its founder Shrimati Janabai Rokde in co-operation with a Managing Committee in Bombay for the last 13 years has been shifted to Junnar, the birth place of the founder. The Junnar Municipality has agreed to conduct the same permanently in future.

Mr. S. S. Kavalekar read the messages from the Premier and other Ministers of the Government of Bombay, the Surgeon-General, H. H. the Maharajas of Devas and Dharampur, Sir Boman Behram, Sir Govindrao Pradhan and others wishing the function a splendid success.

PROPOSED TAX ON AGRICULTURAL INCOME.

MADRAS, May 9.

It is understood that Madras Government has decided to keep in abeyance the consideration of the question of desirability of imposing tax on Agricultural Income.—A.P.

Our Burma Letter

BURMA FORGES AHEAD

State Translation Bureau To Be Established

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

The Finance Committee of the Corporation of Rangoon decided yesterday evening to recommend to the Corporation to appoint a special Committee to examine the conditions of the private markets in the city with a view to municipalising them as far as the food stalls in those markets are concerned.

* * *

A big fire occurred at Wetlet, Headquarters of Wetlet Township in the Shwebo District on Wednesday morning at about four, when two women and a child were burned to death, and three other women dangerously injured. One of the women who was burned to death was ill at the time and her husband Land Surveyor in the Land Records Department was away at the time. The damage caused to buildings and personal property is estimated at about four lakhs of rupees. About 300 people have been rendered homeless and the Deputy Commissioner who hurried to the scene on receipt of information is making arrangements for their accommodation with the help of the local authorities

* * *

The birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was celebrated by the Japanese community in Rangoon on Friday at the residence of the Japanese Consul. They prayed for long life of His Majesty and Mr. Toyoji Kaneko, Japanese Consul, conducted the ceremonies of obeisance before the Imperial portrait. There was another meeting in the Japanese Primary School when both the staff and pupils of the school paid their homage to their King.

STATE TRANSLATION BUREAU.

Being a Burman myself I cannot but be pleased with your representation to make Burmese the official language of the Courts, the Legislature and the Government, said U Tharrawaddy Maung Maung, Minister of Education, opening the Sixteenth Annual All-Burma Vernacular Education Conference at Bassein. U Tharrawaddy Maung Maung, said I must express my deep sense of gratitude to the members of the Reception Committee and also the members of the Executive Committee for conferring on me the privilege of opening this Sixteenth Annual All-Burma Veranacular Education Conference. So far as local bodies are concerned I may say that it has already been decided to make any language desired the official language, and steps are being taken to get the Act amended. But before the representation made by this conference in this respect can be fulfilled by the Government, it is essential to demonstrate the fact that there are in the Burmese Language a sufficiency of modern books and the fact that Burmese can be used for all purposes. And it is this very reason which actuated the Council of Ministers to make arrangements for the establishment of a State Translation Bureau for the translation of modern books into Burmese and as suggested in your address, for their sale cheaply. In this, I look forward to Vernacular school teachers for their help and support. The Government will be pleased to consider proposals from the heads of schools regarding the books which might suitably be translated into Burmese and subjects which might profitably be put into the Burmese Language."

* * *

The Burma State Lottery Office, it has now been decided will open on June 1, but lottery tickets will not be on sale before June 13. Tickets will be sold for a period of three months. A Burmese astrologer has been consulted and on his advice October 11 has been fixed as the day for the drawing. It has to be remembered by the public that only whole books of tickets can be bought at treasuries. Ticket can be bought at the Post Offices. In Rangoon, both books and tickets will be sold at the Burma State Lottery Office, Old General Post Office Building.

* * *

The All-Burma Industrial Exhibition opened on Sunday night at Mandalay and will continue till May 2. A large number of stalls are occupied and the exhibits are better than last year. The war Museum is a great attraction and the side shows provided good entertainment.

* * *

ALL BURMA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The Third All-Burma Students' Conference was held at the Aided National High School, Bassein on April 24 and 25. The hall was decorated, and about a thousand people including about one hundred girls from the districts and about 500 delegates from 30 towns in Burma including places as far apart as Monywa in the north, Tavoy in the south Akyab in the west, and Moulmein in the east, attended. There were also a number of visitors from the town and district. The conference opened on Sunday April 24 at 9 a.m. with the Dobama song. After the formal opening ceremony by Saya Lun (Thakin Ko Da Hmine), Ko Hla Maung, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the conference, addressed the gathering.

* * *

A general meeting of the members of the Prophet's Birthday Celebration Committee was held on the 28th April at 9 a.m. at the premises of the Meman Jamaat in Edward Street. Syed Zahur Shah, Editor of the Daily "Sher", recited a verse from the Holy Quran and Syed Kashfi Shah Nazami occupied the chair. The activities of the Volunteers Corps and Publicity Committees were presented and recorded. After disposal of all other items on the agenda, it was decided to send a deputation to all heads of Mercantile firms in Rangoon, Police and Military authorities and to request them to give a holiday to all Muslims in their employ on the Birthday of the Prophet

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Mice Destroy Life's Savings
POLICE OFFICER'S LOSS
MORADABAD, (By Mail.)
DISTRUSTING banks and other places of safe deposit, a retired sub-inspector of police here kept his life's savings in a box in his house.
He kept them in neatly tied bundles of currency notes—Rs. 8,000 in all. He locked the box and put it in a room. Once a day he opened the room and gave a tug to the lock to make sure that it was safe.
Recently he felt the need to take a few notes out of his hoard. He opened the box but to his horror saw nothing but a heap of finely cut pieces of paper.
Investigation showed that mice had bored a hole in the box and entering it had cut up all the currency notes inside.
Stunned by the loss he sat for long near the box, while neighbours crowded round him and tried in vain to console him.
The Evening News of India
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"DEATH SENTENCE ON STALIN"

Mysterious Broadcasts

Last night a secret wireless station operated by an organization calling itself the "Liberators' League," three times announced: "Stalin has been sentenced to death, and the League will carry out the execution. This short-wave station, which purports to be in Russia, has been working more or less regularly for several weeks, and the G.P.U. do not seem to be able to discover it. In spite of attempts to jam the broadcasts, parts of them can be heard on most nights, says the Riga correspondent of "The Times" in its issue of 29th April.

The programme begins and ends with the "Internationale." Men and women announcers assail the Stalin regime, declare that freedom is at hand, and promise the peasantry the liquidation of the collective farming system and the restoration of individual ownership of the land. They claim that the League is widely supported in the Red Army, extol Marshal Tukhachevsky and other executed officers and assure their listeners that Bukharin, Rykoff, and the other dead leaders were not traitors, and that Stalin and his present associates are enemies of the people.

No date has been given for M. Stalin's "execution," but the announcers have declared that the League will make its presence felt by the people on May Day.

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Keep cool with GUINEA GOLD! Millions of people are finding them the coolest smoke ever . . . . . their fine flavour and extra quality has made them one of the most popular cigarettes in India today!
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ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BIJAPUR POLICE REFUTED

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

On March 15 a sensational story appeared in a Bombay paper based upon reports from a correspondent in Bijapur regarding the suicide of a painter in that town. Prominence was given to a rumour that the man had not hanged himself but had died as the result of severe beatings by policemen, that the suicide story was made up by the police and that the body of the man had been hurriedly disposed of in order to avoid proper enquiry.

Exhaustive enquiries have been made by the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police from which it is clear that the sensational story published in the newspaper had its origin in the fertile imagination of certain local busy bodies. A careful post-mortem examination was made by the Civil Surgeon which proved beyond any doubt that the man died as the result of hanging himself and that there were no marks of beating on the body. It is perfectly clear that the unfortunate man knowing that he would be shortly arrested for a serious crime of house-breaking and theft—a crime which had been clearly brought home to him—went away and committed suicide by hanging.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Broach Advances On Speculative Purchases

BOMBAY, May 10.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Cotton displayed slightly better sentiment following scattered support with lateness of crop imparting some steadiness to market. Prices steadily rose on good local buying, better Liverpool cables and trade support.

BROACH COTTON.

Prices advanced on some speculative purchases by offices but thereafter demand slowed down. Prices, however, recovered on renewed buying influenced by better New York. Closed steady at Rs. 162/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stock Exchange after being active demand slackened but undertone was satisfactory. Aviation shares, Especially prominent internationals, and oils attracted attention. Giltedged securities were in request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, 10.

Previous closing	8.67
To-day's opening	8.71
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	8.67
Difference	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 10.

Previous closing	4.66
To-day's opening	4.67
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	4.71
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 158-8
July August	Rs. 161-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 10.

New York cotton displayed slightly better sentiment following scattered support, with lateness of crop imparting some steadiness to market which steadily rose on good local buying.

Trading in July commenced at 8.71 i.e. four points higher than last closing. Price advanced on better Liverpool cables, trade and local support with demand stimulated by better outside markets. July later improving to 8.73.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 10.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.63/8.61) 8.71/8.71
October (8.63/8.62) 8.74/8.74
December (Mutilated) 8.76/8.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 10.

July (4.63) 4.70
October (4.73) 4.79
July (6.42) 6.48
November (6.59) 6.62

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 10.

Trading in Broach opened at Rs. 161/4. Prices advanced on some speculative purchases by offices but thereafter demand slowed down. However, eventually prices again recovered on renewed buying influenced by better New York. Closed steady at Rs. 162.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 10.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-8 1/2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 7/8 sellers) £17 5/8 sellers.
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 11/16 buyers) 5 13/16 buyers.
Forward October December (5 13/16 paid and buyers) 6 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 5/16 sellers) £10 3/16 paid and sellers.

METALS

London, May 10.

Tin (£167 3/4 buyers £168 sellers) £167 3/4 buyers £168 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 9/16 buyers £14 5/8 sellers. Barely steady) £14 11/16 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Very steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£43 to £43 1/2) £43 to £44
Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, May 10.

Previous closing	4.97 11/16
To-day's opening	4.97 7/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.97 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 10.

Previous closing	4.97.71
To-day's opening	4.97.63
To-day's closing	4.97.50

FRANC RATE

London, May 10.

Previous closing	177.78
To-day's opening	177.68
To-day's closing	177.76

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 10.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.97.68 and then improved to 4.97.75 on scattered support with movements otherwise slow.

Franc opened at 177.68 and then weakened to 177.84 on some scattered selling.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.257) 13.261
New York on Bombay (37.20) 37.16
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan (94.62) 94.60
London on Shanghai 1-0 nominal) 1-0 1/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

London, May 10.

"American trade buying. India bought and sold. Market is quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 10.

Spot	(18 11/16d.) 18 11/16d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.) 18 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 10.

Gold Bars fine per ounce	(£6-19-10) £6-19-9 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 10.

Silver ready	49 11 0
Silver Vaishakh	49 7 0
Silver Jeth	49 5 0
Gold ready	34 15 3
Gold Vaishakh	34 15 0
Gold Jeth	34 14 9
Sovereign	22 10 9

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 10.

Liverpool wheat opened easy May 79 1/8 July 78 1/2. Market was somewhat depressed by lower overseas cables coupled with bearish American wheat crop prospects.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 10.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.80 3/8. Prices advanced moderately on scattered local and professional purchases with rate later rising to 0.80 7/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 10.

Wheat May	4 7 0
Wheat September	4 6 3
Linseed May	7 4 9
Linseed September	7 4 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 10.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 79 1/4

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 10.

The security market remained closed to-day.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, May 10.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday April 29	£93 1/4
Monday May 2	£93
Tuesday May 3	£93
Wednesday May 4	£93
Thursday May 5	£93
Friday May 6	£92 3/4
Monday May 9	£92 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 10. 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/2) £92 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1858-68 (£115 3/4) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1949-68 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£107 5/8) £107 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74) £74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/8) £106 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 5/8) £101 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/8) £111 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 10.

London Stock Exchange was fairly active on some buying support.

Giltedged securities were in request but business was restricted three and half per cent quoted at £92 3/4 i.e. unchanged from last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-6) 14
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (57-6 Ex Div) 58-9
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/2
Elec Music Industry (13-3) 13-3
Princhin Johnson (31-6) 31-6
Imperial Chemical (31-6) 31-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-10 1/2) 64-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£34 1/2) £34 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (28-6) 28-6
Unilever Ordinary (37-7 1/2) 37-7 1/2
Ford Motors (19-1 1/2) 19-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£59) £59
British American Tobacco Ordinary (105) 105
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135-7 1/2) 135-7 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (21-10 1/2 Ex Div) 21-10 1/2
Distillers (96-0) 96-0
Bredfords Dyers (3-9) 3-6
British Celanese (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (39-6) 39-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (39-0) 39-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22) 22
Inter Nickels (dol 46 7/8) 48
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 25-6
Gule Kelampong (20-7 1/2) 20
Rubber Plan Inv Trust (24-0 Ex Div) 24-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (38-9) 38-9
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£14 5/8) £14 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (57-6) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/8) £15 1/2
Associated Leaseholds (85) 85-7 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (97-8 Ex Div) 9819
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (27-6) 27-6
Anglo Iranian (84-4 1/2) 84-4 1/2
Burma Oil (118-9) 118-9
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 5
Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 85
Royal Dutch (£35 3/8) £36 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£53 3/4) £53 3/4
London Midland and Scott. Ordinary (£19 7/8) £19 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 7/8
Southern Def (£20) £20
London Transport 5 per cent (£128) £128
London Transport 'C' (£77) £77

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 10.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 44 1/2) dol 46 1/4
General Motors (dol 31 5/8) dol 32 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 3/8) dol 29 5/8
U S Steel Pref (dol 96 1/2) dol 97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Belgian Bank Rate Raised

RUBBER FIRM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 10.

The Stock Exchange opened firmer in sympathy with the Wall Street rally but became subsequently irregular. Giltedged securities were dull, following the announcement of a new London county council ten million sterling loan of three and half per cent.

Among commidities, rubber was firm on better New York bear-covering and Reserve sellers.

Foreign Exchanges were generally quieter. Forward Belgas early weakened but steadied, following the raising of the Belgian bank rate from two to four per cent.

Wall Street opened firmer.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

A press communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay states:—

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 10th May 1938. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,72,00 000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs 99-10-3 allotted approximately 22 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-6-4 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1,00,00,000 of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 17th May 1938. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 20th May 1938. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 6th May 1938, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,71,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, May 10.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton May	14	0	6
Cotton July	14	6	0
Punjab May	12	7	6
Punjab July	12	11	6
Desi American May	18	7	9
Desi American July	18	8	9
Tone steady.			
Wheat July	22	13	0
Wheat September	23	3	9
Tone quiet.			
Gram July	20	12	6
Gram September	21	3	6
Toria May	33	13	6
Toria July	34	1	6
Toria September	34	10	0
Cottonseed May	14	5	6
Cottonseed July	14	14	0
Cottonseed September	15	5	3
Cottonseed January	16	1	0

FUTURE OF COTTON GROWING IN INDIA

Early Maturing Varieties Necessary

A preliminary report on his recent visit to the cotton-growing districts of India has been given to the Council of the British Cotton-growing Association —which has its headquarters in Manchester—by Sir William H. Himbury, the Chairman and Managing Director of the association. Sir William arrived at Bombay on February 10 and began his journey back on March 5.

In an interesting description of the Lloyd Barrage and of its benefit to cotton growing and other agricultural pursuits in the Sind provinces, he says the province possesses excellent seed farms and research stations, and he is satisfied that there will be a steady, progressive improvement in the cotton produced there. The barrage project cost roughly £15,000,000, and the water supply serves approximately 7,000,000 acres of land. Cotton development there has exceeded all expectations.

CONDITIONS IN THE SIND

"The climatic conditions are as well suited for the growing of what is known as superior stapled cotton as in any other part of India, but disease-resisting and fairly early maturing varities of seed suitable to the climate are necessary, and there is no reason why such types produced from crosses with American will in time oust the short-stapled native desi, which the grower finds less liable to attack from pests and disease. Some progress is being made in evolving new types which have a greater degree of resistance. Cotton is not intensively cultivated in Sind; the average Sindi cultivator "is, perhaps, a little lethargic and quite content with what the gods give him after displaying as little effort as possible himself."

Excellent work is being done by the Agricultural Department both at the research station at Sakrand and at the Government seed farms at Mirpurkhas. Many varieties of cotton—even Egyptian and Sea Island—are being tested out, Sind Sea Island having a staple of 1 1/2 inches, suitable for spinning 60's to 80's counts. The final yield, however, has been low, the cotton being susceptible to seasonal variations and generally requiring better soil and cultivation than American varieties. Sir William feels that the most profitable work will be obtained from the American or medium staple cottons, though good results are being got from 4F varieties, which are resistant to jassid, red leaf disease, and other enemies. To prevent malpractices in cotton ginneries and to try to maintain the purity of the improved types grown the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Act is being enforced by the Sind Government.

In the Punjab about 11,500,000 acres of what was once jungle, scrub, or desert and has been brought under cultivation through irrigation. The total length of the main canal and branches is 296 miles and there are still some millions of acres of land which, it is hoped, will eventually be brought under irrigation.

STEADY PROGRESS

Discussing finally, his "many trips to India during nearly twenty years" and the economic development of the country and increased prosperity of the country, Sir William says that undoubtedly the scales are heavily weighted on the side of immense progress, and especially in the agricultural industry. Great barrages and waterworks have been constructed, bringing huge tracts of desert and jungle into cultivation, giving employment to millions of people; great railways, roads, and power stations have been made, bringing the cultivator nearer his markets Agricultural and research institutions are operating, and there are co-operative marketing and other valuable adjuncts for the growing and the marketing of crops.

The work done in India during the past decade is a monumental one, which has benefited millions of illiterate and silent people, and he has every confidence in the future of India politically and economically.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR HANSRAJ

Why This Chase By Police Sleuths?

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 10.

"I have been released by the Sind Government, but now the police sleuths have taken my charge. Wherever I go, I find them following me all the time. Although I have openly abjured my faith in violence, I have been unable to undestand the idea behind this chase. This is most disappointing," said Hansraj "Wireless" in an interview to a "United Press" representative.

Hansraj visited the village of Husri where he was arrested six years ago, after four years' absconding, and met his old friends.—United Press.

WHERE SAVARKAR AND CONGRESS AGREE!

LAHORE, May 9.

"I would have joined the Congress if there was no ban on Hindus to organise "Sangathan." Apart from this there is not much difference between the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Congress. I agree ninety per cent. with the Congress, declared Mr. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha in the course of an informal talk with journalists of Lahore.

Mr. Savarkar said that when the reins of the Congress were in the hands of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, its creed was changed. A rule had been inserted in the Congress constitution that any man who was connected with a communal organisation could not become the office-bearer of the Congress.

"That was a great obstacle in the way of his joining the Congress. Let there be perfect liberty or organising Hindus Sangathan," he added.

Mr. Savarkar said that he had discussed this ban by the Congress for three days with Mr. Bose, President of the Congress. Mr. Bose, said Mr. Savarkar, had at last personally agreed with him.

"Let there be an anti-Imperialist fight. We will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Congress. The Hindu Mahasabha is not a communal body, but it is a national body," added Mr. Savarkar.

Replying to the question of representation in Legislatures, Mr. Savarkar said that there should be a universal law. If special protection was being afforded to Muslims it should also be given to Hindus.

Referring to Gandhi-Jinnah talks, Mr. Savarkar said that the Congress ought to have been a judge and it should hear the cases of the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha. If, however, the agreement was honourable to both parties they would agree to it.

Concluding, Mr. Savarkar said, "We old revolutionaries can never cease to be nationalists."

Savarkar On Need Of Military Training

LAHORE, May 9.

Replying to the several addresses presented to him at a public meeting held here to-night, Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, said that his services and sacrifices in the cause of the country pales into insignificance before those of other patriots who had laid down their lives to free India from foreign domination.

Earlier in the day, at a students' meeting, Mr. Savarkar stressed the need for India becoming militarily strong and the necessity for giving military training in the schools.—United Press.

BAN ON OBEIDULLA LIFTED

KARACHI, May 10.

The "Hindu" understands that the Government of India have informed the Sind Government that the ban on the entry, into India, of Maulvi Obeidullah, a Sindhi exile at Hejaz has been removed.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 10.

B I S N s.s. Warfield of 3805 reg tons Capt C A Vaughan arrived from Middlesbrough via Antwerp London Port Said Suez and Aden with general cargo

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalamani of 2346 reg tons Capt W Mathesen arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Malabar Coast Ports and Mangalore with rice and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Nalgora of 4101 reg tons Capt J Endersby arrived from Karachi via Port Okha Bedi Br. Navlakhi and Bhavnagar with general cargo.

Andrew Yule s.s. Cheldale of 2536 reg tons Capt P Jones arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

SAILED

F F Campbell s.s. Pres Adams of 7037 reg tons Capt H S Baner sailed from New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Durban of 3672 reg tons Capt R Walmsey sailed for Liverpool and Manchester via Bedi Br. Karachi and Port Okha with local and same bottom cargo

P and O s.s. Bhutan of 2912 reg tons Capt F McEwan sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with local and same bottom cargo

Ralli Bros s.s. Inventor of 3840 reg tons Capt O Bostack sailed for Port Said for order with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 10-5-38.

S S City of Beneras (KN) for Marseilles Liverpool and Glasgow via Karachi and Port Said.

S S City of Canterbury (KN) for Liverpool.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 10.

2 Warfield 3805 Karachi 15-5 M M
3 President Adams 7037 New York 10-5 F F Campbell
4 Bhutan 2912 London 10-5 M M
5 Hoegh Silverstar 3261 Colombo 11-5 Volkart Bros
7 Clan Macinnes 2826 Navlakhi 14-5 J Finlay
9 Taijin Maru 3642 Japan 12-5 O S Kaisha
11 Inventor 3840 Port Said for orders 10-5 Ralli Bros.
14 Karanija 4646 Durban 11-5 M M
15 Kunishima Maru 2440 Japan 10-5 N Y Kaisha
16 Fianona 3371 Port Said for orders 11-5 L Dreyfus

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Begum 3656 Rangoon 10-5 T Morrison
3 Barpeta 1892 P Gulf 11-5 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 12-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalamani 2346 Rangoon NF Scindia S N
K Rizwani 3306 N F, N F, T Morrison
N/O Jalamohan 3146 Calcutta 14-5 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 6-5-38 P and O S N
Warfield 11-5-38 M M
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 16-5-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 11-5-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 21-5-38 L Edwards
Sturnfels 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tigre 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Djambi 9-5-38 Volkart Bros.
City of New Castle 14-5-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Marin Sanudo 9-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Riv 12-5-38 L Triestino
Barpeta 11-5-38 M M
Neunfe's 10-5-38 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Kenya 21-4-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-5-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gairsoppa 10-5-38 M M
Jaladuta 11-5-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 12-5-38 M M
Nalgora 5-5-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgor 11-5-38 M M
Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Adams 10-5-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Riv 13-5-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 12-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 10-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-6-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 11-5-38 M M
Vasna 12-5-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Takliwa 25-5-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalamohan 14-5-38 Scindia S N
Marin Sanudo 10-5-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

City of Durban 10-5-38 K Nixon

B P : GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Bhutan 9-5-38
S S President Adams 9-5-38
S S Vasna 9-5-38
S S Kaiavati 9-5-38
S S Netravati 9-5-38
S S Sonavati 9-5 38
S S Begum 10-5-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 10.

S S Kunishima Maru for Kobe: 690 bales raw cotton Langley; 490 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 145 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Yokkaichi: 100 baies raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Taijin Maru for Kobe: 305 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo; 200 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 550 bales raw cotton Kotak; 200 bales raw cotton L Rawji; 190 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 700 bales raw cotton Langley.

For Osaka: 350 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Deiren: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

S S Bhutan for London: 100 bales cotton fly sapt T Products (India).

S S Hoegh Silver Star for San Jose De Gutemala: 25 bales c o piece goods E D Sassoon

S S Rio for Marseilles: 6590 bags gr nut seed Cotton Agents; 1280 bags gr nut seed S M Rajgor.

For Trieste: 358 bags asbestos crude Thos Cook.

S S City of Beneras for Liverpool: 30 bales wool raw S Nanji; 700 bags gr nut oil cake H Manilal; 75 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 100 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 100 bales raw cotton V Ladha.

For Glasgow: 2614 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 667 bags myrabollam C Jivanlal.

For Marseilles: 9 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros: 160 bales cotton fly Champaklal; 63 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

For Dunkerk: 31 bales raw cotton B Mawji; 250 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 220 bales raw cotton N Nagsee.

For Hamburg: 24 cases cattle guts Ad Meyer; 100 bales cotton cold twist waste V P Maskai; 110 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 3907 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 13 bags gum A Virji; 75 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 52 bales cotton waste clean N D Kaikini; 140 bags gum E Mohemed; 195 bags raw cotton K Devchand.

For Oslo: 18 bales cotton. fly V A Save.

For Gdynia: 320 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 224 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 112 bags gum A Virji; 25 bales cotton waste clean P D Vora.

For Gothenburg: 129 bales cotton fly L O Vora

For Vastervik: 1280 bags myrabollam K Tricamji.

For Bremen: 220 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal

For Ghent: 28 bales cotton waste clean P D Vora; 275 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Stockholm: 50 bales cotton fly V A Save.

IMPORTS

S S Kidderpore Agent M Mackenzie from Osaka: 60 cases cotton yarn; 120 cases c p goods; 155 cases glassware; 87 cts galvd iron sheet; 73 cases toys; 282 cases glass bottles; 50 cases elect lamps, 40 dms hyposulphide of soda; 109 cases weaving machy; 75 pkgs shovels; 313 cases glass bangles.

From Hongkong: 50 bdls matting; 330 bags green beans; 100 bags cassia; 242 bags sugar; 50 bdls sugar candy.

From Kobe: 56 cases elect goods; 105 cases glass bangles; 101 cases cotton goods; 133 bags glass bottles empty; 117 pkgs weaving machy and acc.

From Moji: 100 bags glass bottles.

From Colombo: 6934 bags copra; 58 cyl chlorine; 82 bales mattress fibre; 50 bales raw silk; 152 bars silver; 106 bags old brass crap.

From Canton: 260 bdls cassia; 110 bales raw silk.

From Bangkok: 132 bdls teak conversions.

S S Comorin Agent M Mackenzie from London: 60 cases cigarettes; 345 cases whisky; 40 cases jams; 56 cases books; 38 cases confy; 92 bars silver.

From Basle: 65 dms aniline colour; 60 brls indigo.

From Marseilles: 50 bags shalled almonds; 110 cases mineral water.

From Paris: 132 cases medicines.

From Aden: 56 bags gum

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-5-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.040 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.7 degrees 1.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.6 degrees 3.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 71 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 122 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 2

Rainfall in 24 hours Drizzle

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-5-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.3 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1730 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 21h 16mts. (I.S.T.) on 9th May, 1938.

SHORT COVERING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

LOW TEMPERATURES IN WESTERN BELT

Wall-Street Steady But Absence Of New Business

Bombay, May 10.

Yesterday traders on the New York cotton Exchange attached some importance to reports of low temperatures in the Western Belt. However new business was lacking and the underlying conditions remained unchanged.

The market opened steady but was inactive. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and foreing selling including hedging against Brazil cotton crop. Otherwise offers were small and after the close of foreign markets, prices became steadier on trade and local buying in sympathy with the rally of the Stock market. Finally covering appeared with the session closing steady.

At the opening July was quoted 4 points down at 8.63 and prices declined to 8.61 which was the lowest level for the day. Later of prices improved 6 points and July was quoted 8.67. The market closed steady unchanged to 4 points down Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.67c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed unchanged to one point up. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 8.84c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with July 4.63. There was hedging of outside growth's and Bombay selling which met with local support on narrow parity of New York. Later on there was straddle buying against New York otherwise business confined to professionals. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 4.71d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady Giza futures closed 3 to 4 points down with Spot cotton 5 points lower at 6.92. Uppers futures declined one to five points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was extensive selling in the Alexandria cotton market. Sakels futures declined 15 to 27 points and Ashmouni contracts closed 13 to 20 points down.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

During the past week May liquidation and straddle reversing together with the weakness of Wall Street have made for lower prices but the undertone has been steady. With business in America showing little sign of improvement speculative enterprise is at a very low ebb, and although the proposed large expenditure programme of the President at first acted as a stimulant to all markets, strong opposition is now developing against a resumption of wholesale spending, thereby increasing the already huge National Debt. In any case it is generally thought that this "pump-priming" in itself would not be sufficient to stimulate business unless other factors were propitious. The summary of the weekly weather showed conditions as being generally unfavourable with moisture in April much above normal. Soil conditions in Texas were too wet with consequent delay in planting. Since this report weather conditions over most of the Cotton Belt have improved and planting is progressing more rapidly although in Texas further unwanted rains are holding up work. Dry weather and higher temperatures are needed from now on

TEXTILE MARKETS.

The Department of Agriculture states that world textile conditions continue unfavourable and that the carryover of all cottons is likely to be 10,000,000 bales more than last season and 5,000,000 bales above high record of 1932. The total for America may reach 13,000,000 bales as against the all-time record of 13,263,000 bales and nearly 7,000,000 bales more than last year. The same Department states that 17 per cent of the 1937 crop was untenderable as against 13 per cent of the previous crop. It will be readily seen, therefore, that only increased consumption and decreased yields can rectify to any extent the undoubted bearish statistical position. Only 4,000 bales went into the Government Loan last week, bringing the total amount financed including the previous stock of 1,600,000 bales to around 7,000,000 bales.

With the passage of the Bill in Congress increasing the acreage to about 23,400,000 acres from 26,300,000 acres previously fixed, the next crop might yield anything from 10,000,000 to 14,000,000 bales; therefore crop progress will become of increasing importance marketwise. In the meantime and with the absence of any fresh developments, we expect prices to fluctuate within a trading range We still favour purchases on good recessions.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (2-55 p.m.)	8.67
New York July lowest (10 a.m.)	8.61—06
Liverpool July highest	4.66+01
Liverpool July lowest	4.62—03

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Foreign selling principal source supply trade best buyer speculative interest dormant market in position quickly respond constructive developments.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Situation unchanged. Some hedging sales of Brazilian and outsiders at opening. New York very steady undertone. Liverpool unlikely to advance unless trade demand improves.

New York: Price fixing and local buying offset spot house selling chiefly against Brazilians.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Temperatures too low in southwest. Legislative developments in Washington considered favourable. A movement is on foot to increase agricultural prices.'

'Acreage according to private estimate 28,890,000, crop is about 14 days late. Fertiliser sales 15 per cent less than last year.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York cotton exchange service cabled:—

Crop overcoming April setback. World mill trends adverse. Commodities domestic business lower. Foreign cottons lower relative American. Market near mandatory loan level. Contract supply small. Securities better

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 9

July	8.67
October	8.68—01
December	8.71—01
January	8.72—02
March	8.77—04
Middling Spot	8.67

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 9

May	8.73+02
July	8.80+01
October	8.83
Middling Spot	8.84+02

NEW YORK
New York, May 9

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
July	8.63/8.63
October	8.66/8.66
December	8.70/8.70
NOON CALL—	
July	8.62
October	8.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, May 9

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	6,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	7,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, May 9

May	4.59+02
June	4.63+02
July	4.66+01
August	4.70+01
September	4.73+01
October	4.76+01
November	4.78+01
December	4.80
January	4.82
February	4.84
March	4.86
Middling Spot	4.71—03
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	4.64
October	4.74

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 9

Broach A/M 1933 opening 157 3/4 highest 157 7/8 lowest 157 closing 157 7/8

Broach J/A opening 160 1/4 highest 160 3/8 lowest 159 1/2 closing 160 1/8

Broach A/M 1939 opening 172 highest 172 lowest 171 closing 171 7/8

Oomra May opening 140 highest 140 3/8 lowest 140 closing 140

Oomra July opening 142 1/2 highest 142 7/8 lowest 142 1/2 closing 142 7/8

Oomra D/J opening 152 1/2 highest 152 3/4 lowest 152 1/2 closing 152 3/4

Bengal May opening 117 highest 117 lowest 116 3/4 closing 116 3/4

Bengal July opening 119 1/2 highest 119 1/2 lowest 119 closing 119

Bengal D/J opening 128 1/4 highest 128 1/4 lowest 127 3/4 closing 127 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-5-38) Rs. 3 5/8

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 7

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 1/2

Tenders: 9-5-1938 Broach 2,650: Oomra 50; Bengal 150

Total to date Broach 28,100; Oomra 850; Bengal 2,550.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 10

May	217.20
July	206.50
September	208.90
November	206.50—80

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 9

GIZA—	
Spot	6.92—5
May	6.25—3
July	6.43—3
October	6.59—4
November	6.59—4
January 1939	6.65—4
March	6.72—4
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.60—4
May	5.57—1
July	5.62—4
October	5.67—3
November	5.72—3
January 1939	5.77—4
March	5.62—5

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 103 October 122 December 127 January 130 March 132 at cross rate 4.97 11/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 158/4 Liverpool May 1938 4.61 Rs. 42 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 160/8 Liverpool July 4.68 Rs. 43 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 172/4 Liverpool May 1939 4.93 Rs. 42 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 160/8 New York July 8.67 Rs. 43 1/4 at cross rate 4.97 11/16

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 172/4 New York March 8.77 Rs. 24 at cross rate 4.97 11/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 10

Following unchanged advices from New York, the local market opened today at Rs. 160/14 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 162 on straddle covering to the extent of about 15,000 bales. Later on the market was fairly steady with a small turnover.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened 1 point up and later on was 3 points higher. The local market ruled quiet but steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 1938	159 6 0
Broach J/A 1938	161 14 0
Broach A/M 1939	173 14 0
Fine M G.—	
Oomra May 1938	142 8 0
Oomra July 1938	144 12 0
Oomra D/J 1939	154 0 0
F G M G—	
Bengal May 1938	117 12 0
Bengal D/J 1938	120 4 0
Bengal D/J 1939	129 12 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Partly cloudy.
Central Partly cloudy and warmer.
Western: Partly cloudy and warmer.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 10

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	124	121	118	115	
Punjab	124	121	118	115	
Rajputana	124	121	118	115	
Oomra No. 3	150	147	144	141	
C P No. 1	162	159	156	153	
C P No. 2	156	153	150	147	
Broach No. 2		164	162	160	158
Punjab Ame		184	181	178	175
Surat		217	214	211	208
Rajpipla		210	207	204	201
Navsari		223	220	217	214

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 10

Bengal Superfine	125/26
Bengal Fine	122/23
Bengal FG	119/20
C P 1	151/56
C P 2	146/47
Arvi	148/49
Amraoti	141/43
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	142/44
Khandesh	131/35
Jalna Sailu	132/37
Burwah Sanavad	146/47
Khandwa	146/48
Harda Khirkiya	146/48
Mathia	121/26
Malkapur	137/41
Broach	161/63
Punjab 4 F	176/81
Punjab 289 F	209/14
Sindh N T	194/99
Kampala	274/75
Jinja	262/64
Navsari	222/24

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, May 10

Slightly warmer, drizzling rain in Texas. Forecast: More rain expected, all balance entire Belt generally fair.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 10.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	71	50,630	203,689
Central India	68	40,860	322,784
Barsi and Nagar	147	142,502	168,471
Hyderabad-Gaorani		39,507	97,030
Berar	551	308,620	551,993
Central Provinces		68,348	111,830
Total Oomras	837	650,467	1,455,797
Dholera	2,044	84,860	96,392
N.-W. Provinces		2,754	9,463
Rajputana	108	14,718	83,918
Sind-Punjab	976	400,084	312,982
Broach	2,481	220,776	38,113
Coompta and Dharwar	949	32,910	43,945
Westerns-Northerns	341	16,828	31,309
Cocoanada		13	140
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,149	8,825
American		173,044	10,932
Egyptian, African and Sudan	929	363,186	300,748
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	8,665	2,062,960	2,662,601

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 5th May.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This Last year.	year.
Europe	1,149	209,893	373,372
Japan and China	2,280	522,676	1,126,850
Coast Ports	100	49,343	26,179
Up-country by Rail		275,040	203,198
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,340	8,617
Total	3,529	1,075,292	1,738,216

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 9

SAKELS—	
May	12.08—15
July	12.20—27
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.64—13
August	9.68—20
GIZA—	
May	11.78—19
July	11.86—22

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 9-5-38	7585000	6580000
Receipts Yesterday 3-5-38	6000	8000
Exports to date 9-5-38	5370000	5144000
Stock at Ports 6-4-38	2746000	1556000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-4-38	2260000	1252000
Stock at Liverpool 6-4-38	1215000	940000
Visible Supply 6-4-38	6677000	4364000
Quantity in sight 6-4-38	13028000	12366000
Quantity out of sight 6-4-38	9232000	11254000

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 10

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £6-19-10. London Paris exchange rate was 10 points up at 177.78. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.97 11/16. London silver prices closed unchanged at 18 11/16d There was no special feature and the market was quietly steady. There were buyers at fixed prices and sellers asked for 1/16th over fixed price. The local market was quietly steady with moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	34 15 6
Vaishakh delivery	34 15 6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0 1 0
Jeth delivery	34 15 9
Jeth tejimandi	0 3 3

SILVER

Ready	49 12 0
Vaishakh delivery	49 10 0
Vaishakh tejimandi	0 5 0
Jeth delivery	49 6 0
Jeth Tejimandi	0 13 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 9

May	42.95—05
July	42.50
September	42.30

LONDON SILVER
London, May 9

Spot	18 11/16
Forward	18 7/16

LONDON GOLD
London, May 9

Gold Bars fine per oz	£6-19-10

LONDON METALS

London, May 9

Copper	£38 16 3
Lead	£14 15 0
Spelter	£13 1 3
Tin	£167 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 10

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-8-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 9

June	£10 5 0
July	£10 6 3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 10.

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	27 0 3
Highest	27 5 6
Lowest	27 0 3
Closing	27 5 3
Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	28 2 0
Highest	28 5 0
Lowest	28 0 6
Closing	28 4 9
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	30 15 0
Highest	30 15 0
Lowest	30 13 0
Closing	30 13 6
Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	31 11 0
Highest	31 12 0
Lowest	31 10 0
Closing	31 10 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	17 7 3
Highest	17 9 6
Lowest	17 7 3
Closing	17 9 6
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	18 4 3
Highest	18 5 6
Lowest	18 4 3
Closing	18 5 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 9

May	79 5/8d.
July	79d.
October	77d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 9

May	dol 0.80 3/8
July	dol 0.78 1/4
September	dol 0.79

Decline In Chicago Wheat

Bombay, May 10

Liverpool after a steady opening declined on weaker foreign markets.

Chicago was depressed by the statement of officials of the U. S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration that the winter and spring crops are expected to reach a total of nearly 1000 million bushels. Out of this there will be a surplus of around 425 million bushels, which is the highest on record, in addition to a carry-over of 200 million bushels from last year.

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 9

August	sh. 5 1/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, May 9

July	1.93
September	1.97
January	1.97

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 10

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 2 0
Shipment June	4 13 0
Shipment July Sept	4 13 6
Shipment Oct Dec	4 14 0
Kesar	12 4 0
Saraya	12 0 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

LINSEED OIL
London, May 9

Linseed oil London per cwt naked May sellers	24/3
Linseed oil London per cwt naked May June paid and sellers	24/3 Oct Dec.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 9

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/7
3 per cent 1951/64	103/2
3 per cent 1941	102/13
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cen G P N Cash	98/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	108/
4 per cent 1948 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70	114/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
per cent 1939/44	103/10
per cent 1939/43	107/2
1/2 per cent 1938/43	101/9
TAX FREE	
per cent 1953/63	113
per cent 1955	125
per cent 1945/55	48/3
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4

Market quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 10

B. G. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 Near 27/32 (July Dec.)
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Ban buying 3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 270 1/2
Bank's buying T T 268 1/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T 1,310
Bank's buying T T 1,335

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/2

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 70 nominal

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.97.68 9th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 10th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 7/8 10th instant
Shanghai London 1/0 10th instant
Java London 8.97 3/8 10th instant
London Paris 177.78 9th instant
London Belgium 29.57 1/2 9th instant
London Switzerland 21.77 1/4 9th instant
London Berlin 12.38 1/2 9th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 3/8 9th instant
London New York 4.97.71 9th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 5/8 9th instant
London Italy 94.55 9th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £6-19-8 1/2 7th instant
Gold £6-19-10 9th instant
Silver London Ready 18 11/16 7th instant
Silver London Ready 18 11/16 9th instant
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 9th instant
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 9th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 7th Instant
Silver New York Readd 43 9th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 9th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 9th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 9

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	42/6

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 9

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric Power and Light	11
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	41
Electric Bond Common	8 3/4
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	55
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	26
Columbia Gas and Elec	7
United Corporation	3
Northern S Power A	13
American Tel and Tel	131
Western Union Telg	23 3/4
Great North Pfd Railway	18
New York Central Railway	14
Firestone Rubber	18
Amr Can	88
Int Tel and Tel A 1/2 per cent	88
Pulman	30
Bethelehem Steel	49
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	14
United S Steel	46 1/8
Amr Car Foundry	19
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
Chrysler Motors	46
General Motors	32 5/8
General Electric	36 1/2
Union Carbide	69
Consolidated Oil	9
Socony Oil	13 3/4
Amr Tob B	73 1/2
Chase Bank	30 1/2
National City Bank	24
Eaton Mfg	14
Firestone 6 per cent Pfd	86

Turnover one million shares. Expect profit taking in utilities. General Motors sold 102354 units in April. Montgomery Ward April sales off 7 1/2 per cent. Steel operations 30 1/2 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER
London, May 9

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	5 3/4
	5 13/16d.

NO TRADING ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WALL-STREET ADVICES STEADY.

Clearing Passes Satisfactorily

BOMBAY: May 10.

The monthly clearing passed off satisfactorily and market was to remain closed to-day for one hour, as a mark of respect to the death of Mr. Rasiklal Jamnadas Morarji, a member of the Stock Exchange, but Brokers were not in a mood to do any business to-day and trading remained suspended.

Wall Street advices were steady and U. S. Steel shares rallied Dol. 1-5/8 and Anaconda Copper Minings gained Dol. 7/8.

It is hoped that President Roosevelt's return to Washington will be followed by more accord between the Administration and Big Business and some definite statement will be issued regarding Spending Programmes.

The local market is keeping quiet but steady, awaiting dividends on Tata Steel shares. Speculative Operators have decreased considerably and in the absence of new incentive prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. All declines attract Professional covering, while upturns are meeting with tired liquidation.

Anyhow the market is preparing for a fresh move and Professionals are keenly watching developments. Thus it will be advisable to have small open interest on either side for the time being.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/12
4 per cent 1960/70	114/4
5 per cent 1945/55	118

BANKS

Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/12
Imperial Bank F P	1550
Imperial Bank P P	385
India Bank	139
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8
Reserve Bank	117/8
Union Bank	6

TEXTILES

Ambica	1440
Arun	450
Arvind	1165
Asok	385
Bombay Dyeing	805
Buckingham and Carnatics	180
Century	230
Central India	225
Colaba	140
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	145
Indore	53
Jubilee	220
Kohinoor	247/8
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	114/6
Morarji	1020
New Great	200
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	330
Simplex	72/8
Swadeshi	190
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	105

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1420
Tata Hydro Ord	149/6
Tata Power Ord	1347/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	132/8
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Tram XD	123/7
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	295
Associated Cements	115
Belapur	142/8
Bombay Burma New	177/8
Bombay Burma Old	507/8
Bombay Steam	220
Bombay Telephone	91/12
Burma Corporation	6/8
Br B Petrol	3/4
Dalmia Cement	8/10
Indian Bleaching	131/4
Industrial Investment Tr	40
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper XD	2/4
Indian Iron	28/8
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	62
Scindia Steam	17/14
Shivrajpur	41/4
Tata Oil	27/8
Tata Steel ordy	227
Tata Steel Defd	955

JUTES

Birla Jute	14/4
Howrah	39/10
Hukumchand	6/2
Kamarhatty	382
Kanknarrah	286
Lawrence	300
Reliance	52

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 9

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	72
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/8
Victory Bonds	£111 1/8
Chartered Bank of India, A and China	£12 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	£83 1/2
National Bank of India	£39 1/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 9

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton May sellers	£11-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£12-13-9
Linseed Bomba London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£13-3-9
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£11-10-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£11-10-0

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 10.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£0 5 0
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 5 6
Turner and Newall	4 1 6
Associated Elec. Industries	1 18 0
Attock Oil	1 12 6
Barsi Light Railways	58 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 1 6
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 4½
Beira Railways	1 7 6
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 13 6
Marcon. International Marine	1 3 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 23.00
General Electric Ordinary	3 14 9
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 5 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 2 6
International Rly. of C. America	dol 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 5 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 11 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 5 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 15 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 3 1½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 12.00
American Radiator	dol 12.75
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol 37.00
American Can Company	dol 87.25
General Foods Corporation	dol 26.25
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 15 6
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 3 4½
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0 7 6
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	1 15 9
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd.	0 12 9
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	XD 0 19 3
Trust of Bank Shares units	0 18 3
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 1 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 0
	69 p.c. p.a.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 7th May	8,407
Receipts into Bombay to date sin. 1-9-1937	2,054,295
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,652,272
Decrease	597,977

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 10

Wheat	10,439 cwts.
Linseed	32,360 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	20 cwts.
Gingellyseed	124 cwts.
Poppyseed	13 cwts.
Groundnuts	10,543 cwts.
Castorseed	2,396 cwts.
Rice	777 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,958 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,612 cwts.
Mowraseed	13 cwts.
Gram	3,094 cwts.
Joowar	888 cwts.
Barley	75 cwts.
Bajree	2,324 cwts.
Indian sugar to 7.	9,877 cwts.

Narsanda Tobacco

(From Our Correspondent)
Narsanda, May 9

The following are to-day's closing quotations in the Narsanda Market, per Bengali Maund.

Tobacco Calcutti Rs. 8 to 10; Calcutti Red Powder Rs. 6 to 9; Green Powder Rs. 6 to 10; Yellow Powder Rs. 6 to 8; Dry leaves of the Tobacco Plant 1. e. Jarda Rs. 2 to 3; Indian Tobacco Rs. 8

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 9

T T London on:—	
New York	4.97.71
Paris	177.78
Berlin	12.38 1/2
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.00 3/4
Amsterda	8.98 3/4
Brussels	29.57 1/2
Milan	94.55
Berne	21.77 1/4
Prague	142.93

LONDON PRODUCE
London, May 9

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels May sellers 37/3
Wheat South Australian parcels May sellers 33

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, May 9

Fair rio coffee No 7 quality 6 1/8

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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta · Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1938

MAHATMA BLESSES MYSORE SETTLEMENT

"Proper Decision In Present Circumstances"

"Clash Bound To Occur If There Were Many Flags"

Will Do Utmost To Secure Politicals' Release

NEW DELHI: May 10.

The Associated Press sought the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi regarding the terms of the settlement arrived at between the Mysore Government and the Mysore Congress over the Flag trouble, announced by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, when he arrived here this morning by the Frontier Mail on his way to Bombay.

Mahatma Gandhi said that he fully concurred with the terms of the settlement as he thought that it was the proper decision in the circumstances. When he was told that some Socialists objected to Sardar Patel's decision to allow the State Flag to be hoisted by the side of the Congress flag, Mahatma Gandhi said that their objection was nevertheless not without reason; because they wanted to abolish the States, which was only possible by armed revolution to which creed he did not subscribe.

When questioned as to what should be the attitude of the general public towards the Congress Flag and the Red (Socialist) Flag in the case of the Congress sponsoring the labour cause in a strike, Gandhiji thought that with him the only flag that counted was the Congress Flag. A labour union which had faith in the Congress should, in all circumstances, work under the Congress Flag. If there were many flags, he feared that a clash was bound to occur.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS.

Regarding the release of Delhi political prisoners, Mahatma Gandhi said that the question of their release was before him. He would do his utmost to secure it, but at the moment he could not say as to when he would take up the matter.

Gandhiji held private talks with Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. (Central) and Pandit Jagat Ram, an ex-prisoner of the Lahore Conspiracy Case, who left with Gandhiji and will accompany him up to Faridabad.

Enquiries made by the Associated Press Special Correspondent travelling with Mahatma Gandhi revealed that he slept fairly well last night with the result that there is a noticeable improvement in his general condition. He has not yet, however, been able to completely get the better of the strain entailed by his whirlwind tour in the interior of the Frontier Province during the last three days of his stay therein the course of which he covered roughly 170 miles by car.

On arrival at Delhi Mahatma Gandhi and party changed over to the G.I.P. Bombay Mail.—A. P.

SARDAR ON SETTLEMENT

Conditions Of Peace Explained

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on their return from Bangalore to-day Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, said that as a result of their negotiations with Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore and Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, 1st member of the Council the points at dispute between the Mysore Government and the Mysore State Congress Committee had been provisionally settled subject to the sanction of the Executive Council.

This settlement would be placed to-morrow before the Executive Council for approval whereafter it would be submitted to His Highness the Maharaja for his sanction.

The main terms of the agreement are:

(1) Recognition of the Mysore Congress.

(2) A declaration by the Mysore Government that it is open to the Reforms Committee to discuss and recommend responsible Government in Mysore State.

(3) The four Congressmen who resigned from the Reforms Committee are to be renominated with three additional Congressmen on the Committee.

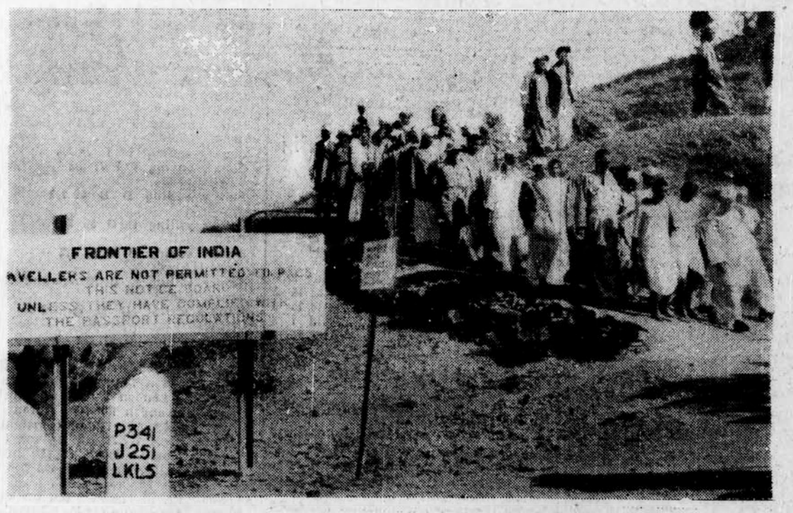
(4) General amnesty.

(5) Flag Satyagraha and other kinds of Civil Disobedience to be called off by the Congress.

(6) The Flag dispute is to be settled on the lines suggested by Mahatma Gandhi, namely, that the Congress Flag and the Mysore State Flag should be flown at all ceremonial functions and at other private functions Congressmen should be permitted to fly only the Congress Flag.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Kripalani had no doubt that these terms of settlement would

(Continued in Col. 5)



Mahatma Gandhi visited the Frontier Board, with a company of Congressmen. Here he is seen coming down the hill. On the left can be seen the Frontier Board—the limit of British and Afghanistan.

Swami Jagan Nath, Manager of the Manavadar State Hockey team.

Manavadar State Hockey Team For New Zealand

"I FEEL SURE WE WILL DO WELL" SAYS MANAGER

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Swami Jagan Nath, Manager of the Manavadar State hockey team said, "I was pleased to receive a letter from His Highness Nawab Sahib of Manavadar asking me to accompany his hockey team in their unofficial tour of New Zealand and Australia as Manager."

Professor Jagan Nath continued, "In my opinion the Indian Hockey Federation has done well in giving their permission for this tour. If India is unable to accept these invitations coming from foreign countries due to some unfavourable circumstances, it is a wise step to allow teams of Manavadar State standard to make an unofficial trip."

Asked about the strength of the team Swami Jagan Nath said, "It is as strong as any provincial side of India and with the inclusion of Feroze Khan of the Bombay Customs, the forward-line is considerably strengthened."

Mr. Jagan Nath concluded, "I feel sure that the boys will do well and keep up the name of Indian hockey."

Swami Jagan Nath is the vice-president of the Punjab Hockey Association and went as manager of the Indian Olympic Hockey team for the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936.

H.H. Nawab Sahib of Manavadar State, who will lead his hockey team in their unofficial tour of New Zealand and Australia.

(Continued from Col. 3)

be approved by the Executive Council and given effect to at an early date. They were of the opinion that the high official who is reported to have said that no settlement had been reached may evidently not in the know of the exact terms of the settlement. They, therefore, hoped that Congressmen in Mysore would carry out the terms of the settlement and would not be misled.

If any difficulty arose regarding the details it would be settled by mutual adjustment between the Congress Committee and the Mysore Government. They saw no difficulty in the way of settlement, as they were convinced that there was mutual desire for co-operation and peace.—A. P.

MYSORE GOVT. MITIGATE ORDER

BANGALORE: May 10.

It is understood that the Mysore Government have issued a circular to all Deputy Commissioners (District Magistrates all over the State), that until further orders no notice need be taken of any hoisting, unfurling or saluting of the Congress Flag, whether it be in public places or not.

No arrests need be made in this connection.—A. P.

City's Rousing Reception To Subhas

CROWDS BESIEGE V. T. STATION

Volunteer Corps Provide Guard-Of-Honour

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

A ROUSING RECEPTION WAS ACCORDED TO BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY, THIS MORNING, BY THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

LARGE CROWDS BESIEGED THE VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION AND DESPITE ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS, AT ONE TIME THE CROWD LOOKED UNMANAGEABLE.

Several Volunteer Corps, including the National Volunteer Corps, specially composed of Congress workers, exclusively were present on the platform and provided the Guard of Honour to the Congress President.

Among those present at the station were: Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister; Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government; Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Ganpatshanker N. Desai, General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji, its Treasurer, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji and Mr. Mulraj Cursondas.

The officials of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had made elaborate arrangements for the reception. The compartment in which Subhas Babu had travelled, however, pulled up a little far off from the place where the organisers of the reception were standing. Before they could reach the compartment, huge crowds thronged round it and with considerable difficulty Subhas Babu was able to get down from the train.

He was profusely garlanded as soon as he alighted.

After exchanging greetings with those present, he drove off to the residence of Mr. Nathalal Parikh, his host in Bombay.

EX-C. P. CIVILIAN

With Subhas Babu came Mr. H. V. Kamat, ex-I.C.S., who recently resigned the Deputy Commissionership in Central Provinces to join the Congress. Mr. Kamat, who was dressed in Khaddar looked like one of the Khadi workers from South Kanara. He will stay in Bombay for about a week and then proceed to Mangalore to meet his parents. He is a young man of about 30. He joined Subhas Babu at Jubbulpore and had discussions with the Congress President on the work that he proposes to take up. During his stay in Bombay he will meet All-India leaders, who will come to attend the various Congress Committee meetings.

RECEPTION AT KALYAN

A grand reception was given to the President of Congress Babu Subhas Chandra Bose at Kalyan station by the City Congress Committee yesterday on his way going to Bombay.

Sjt. R. M. Patwardhan, V. Subharao and H. D. Bhiwandiwala were present at the station. Sjt. Subhas Babu was garlanded by Sjt. V. Subharao and was requested to give a visit to Kalyan.

Military Secretary Assaulted

Pathan Escapes After Outrage At Karachi Govt. House

KARACHI, May 10.

Major A. T. Gass, Military Secretary to the Sind Governor, was grievously injured by a Pathan servant who has since escaped.

The outrage was committed in the early hours of this morning while Major Gass and his wife were sleeping in the bungalow adjacent to Government House.

The Assailant entered the bedroom and whipping out a dagger stabbed Major Gass in the stomach and also attacked him on the throat and hands.

Major Gass has been admitted to the Civil Hospital, where Mr. Cloeminson, Civil Surgeon, is attending on him.

He is lying in an unconscious condition.—A. P.

A later message says:—

The assailant was later apprehended and the weapon, namely, a table knife was seized. The assailant appears to be a discharged servant and he was found loitering in the front of Major Gass bungalow in the early hours of this morning.

When interrogated by a constable on duty he said that he was ridding the place of bugs. Thereafter entering the bedroom the servant perpetrated the outrage.

A report has been lodged with the Cantonment Police.

The police are combing the city for the assailant.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER FOLLOWS WADE TO LINCOLN'S INN COURT
HAVE YOU, PERHAPS, SEEN TWO MEN? THEY JUST ARRIVE' HERE IN A TAXI---
SURE--- THEY WENT UP TO LAWYER CREWE'S OFFICE--
CREWE'S OFFICE--- I THINK THE GALLOWS' HAND SHALL ENROLL THE SERVICES OF - AH---- NIPPER IS THE MAN FOR THIS!
LAWYER CREWE'S OFFICE--- TELEPHONE COMPANY COMIN' UP TO MAKE SOME REPAIRS---YES, RIGHT NOW---
YOU GO NOW, NIPPER?
YES, BEDU---AN' WHEN I INSTALL THIS 'PHONE, ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS CALL UP, RAISE YOUR VOICE--AN' BINGO! IT FIRES A BULLET!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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